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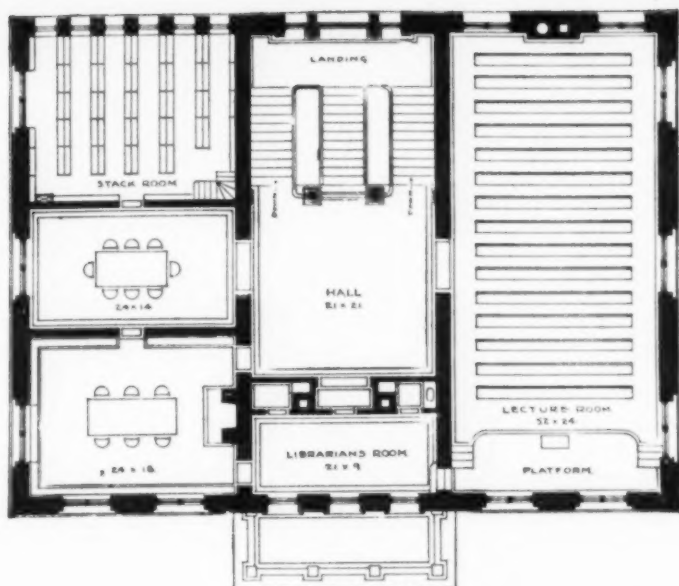
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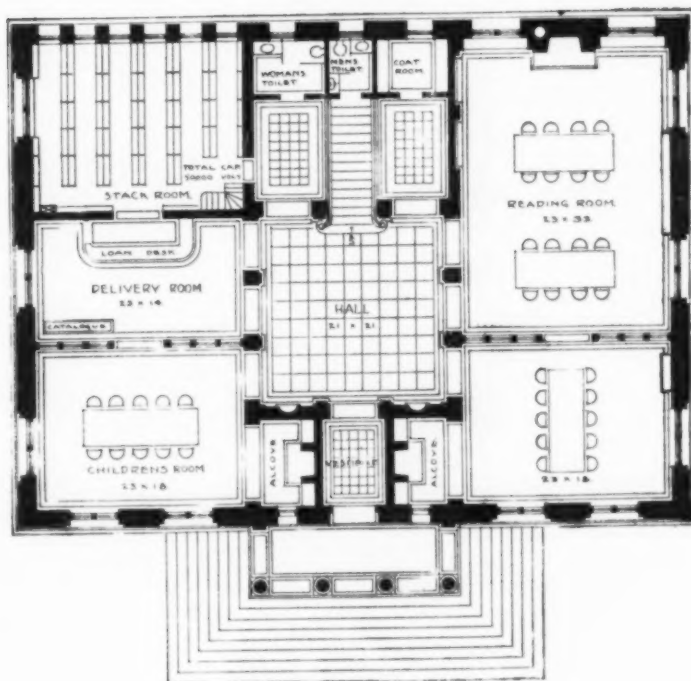
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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IN June, 1879, the American Library Association met in Boston with an attendance of 162; in June, 1902, the Boston and Magnolia meeting brought together 1,018 persons from the same association, whose total membership just previous to the conference had been recorded as 1,265. The largest attendance ever reached before this was 500, at Chautauqua in 1898, so that 1902 has set a record far in advance of all previous years. This second Boston meeting, while representing thirty-one states and Canada, was largely drawn from the New England states, so long the centre of library development, Massachusetts alone having 450 delegates registered to her credit. In other points than attendance the meeting was notable. Its setting in one of the most beautiful of the New England coast resorts lightened the strain of convention activities, and gave opportunity for rest and amusement. The program, though inevitably overweighted, was both practical and interesting, and every general session, section, and round table meeting was crowded to the point of discomfort. Dr. Billings' wise and witty address, President Eliot's eloquent exposition of library problems of the near future, and Mr. Page's brilliant address on current literature from the publishers' standpoint, would have been noteworthy and delightful under any circumstances; and discussion was spontaneous and unrestricted to a degree unusual in recent years. The volume of Proceedings, already in the hands of the readers of the JOURNAL, is tangible evidence of the quality and quantity of the material presented.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S endowment gift of \$100,000 to the Publishing Board of the Association was, of course, the great event of the meeting. Its announcement, deftly made in the course of the president's address, came as a complete surprise, although for a year or two suggestions for securing Carnegie aid for the publishing work of the Association have been more or less in the air. The gift was directly due to the good offices of Dr. Billings, whose term as president of the Association will be

memorable for this great service to the libraries of the country. The Carnegie endowment, while intended for the preparation and publication of bibliographies and library aids, is not likely, for the present at least, to result in any new bibliographical undertaking; rather it will go to strengthen and develop the work already in progress by the Publishing Board—such as the Portrait index, and the continuation of the "evaluation" work exemplified in the recent "Guide to the literature of American history." The publication of this handsome volume, the product of Mr. Iles' generosity and enthusiasm in the cause of "appraisal," was carried through in time for its presentation at the Magnolia meeting. It is reviewed elsewhere, but in expressing here the appreciation that all must feel for Mr. Carnegie's great gift, it is but fitting to recognize again the untiring services rendered by Mr. Iles in a field which Mr. Carnegie's generosity will undoubtedly do much to develop.

BIBLIOGRAPHY was a subject much in evidence at Magnolia. The possibility of a bibliographical department for the proposed Carnegie Institution at Washington, and the projected formation of a national bibliographical society, were the main points upon which the discussions were based. They led to no definite conclusions, but were interesting as evidence of the growing desire for organized bibliographical work. The weakness in most plans for national and international bibliography is that practical conditions are lost sight of in the enthusiasm of theory. Theoretically, it is easy to conceive a great organization or chain of organizations, with international and local branches all working together to record and classify the literature of the world; practically, there are to be considered such details as administration and equipment, the securing, handling, and disposal of the necessary material, and, most important of all, the question of cost in proportion to the value of the work done. As Dr. Billings pointed out, any institution taking up such an enterprise would

want to see first a guarantee of results for the outlay required; and only those who have given laborious days to some small venture in bibliography know how heavy is the outlay of time and work required to produce even meagre results. Effective planning for any general bibliographical enterprise must be based upon the selection of definite lines of work, agreement upon a standard of quality, and a careful first consideration of its working value to users of books.

THE great size of the Magnolia meeting called forth many "odorous comparisons" between the library conferences of the present day and those of the good old times, a dozen years ago. There are obvious disadvantages in any convention of one thousand persons. The pressure upon business sessions, the holding of simultaneous meetings, and like measures, inevitable where such varied interests must find representation, are oppressive or disturbing to many; the scattering of delegates in different hotels is a serious inconvenience; while the very size of the gathering detracts from its effectiveness as a working body. But it must be remembered that there is another side to all this. If formerly the meetings were pleasanter to a few, they are now useful to many more; if in the old days a single enterprise like Poole's index brought forth the united efforts of the whole Association, at the present time there are on hand through sections and committees half a dozen different enterprises — co-operative indexing of periodicals, selected lists of children's books, a handbook of American libraries, a manual for libraries of normal schools — any one of which would have been twenty years ago a task for the whole Association. Inevitably, with the amazing development of libraries and the corresponding increase in library workers, the national association has developed from a small body of workers in a limited field to a great organization capable of diffusing a wider influence and directing more varied activities than ever before. With the development of these capabilities it is also inevitable that much of the personal and elementary work formerly within its scope must be carried on through state associations and smaller meetings.

## Communications.

### THE CHEAP LIBRARY POST MOVEMENT.

THE recent national movement at Magnolia, Mass., was much the largest ever held, the attendance being reported at over 1,000. At one of the most crowded sessions of the week both sides of the library post question were presented, and it was plainly stated that the president and several influential members had strongly opposed it on the theory that the state should not do for people what they might do for themselves, and that it was not right for tax-payers of one community to furnish books which were mailed to readers in other states. In answer it was made clear that every argument advanced against the library post applied equally to public libraries, and that of all people who should be expected most warmly to support the new movement, the national library association should be first, as its purpose was to secure "the best reading for the largest number at the least cost," and no intelligent person questioned that in order to do this it was necessary to utilize cheap postage and rural free delivery. The desire was expressed to know how the audience felt, and every person was requested to indicate his attitude by a show of hands. The vote for pound rate postage for public library books was so nearly unanimous that if there were among the perhaps ten per cent. who did not vote for the measure, any who were opposed to it, not one had the courage to show his hand when the negative was called for. A vote was immediately passed instructing the chairman and secretary to submit the facts and the votes to the Council at its final meeting, with the earnest request that the movement should be officially supported by the American Library Association. This was done, and after a presentation of the objections, in which the opponents had every opportunity to bring up all the arguments they could against it, the resolution to give the movement cordial official support was carried with only two or three dissenting votes. Thus the official support of the organized librarians of the country is assured for this beneficent measure.

MELVIL DEWEY.

### CITY REPORTS FOR DISTRIBUTION.

THE Cleveland Public Library has received from the city clerk duplicate copies of the city reports for the years 1898, 1899, and 1900. These will be sent free to any libraries who care to receive them, and will pay the express charges or postage. The weight of the three volumes is fourteen pounds.

W. H. BRETT.

PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
Cleveland, O.

## THE MEANING OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN A CITY'S LIFE: ADDRESS AT DEDICATION OF THE TRENTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.\*

BY JOHN COTTON DANA, *Librarian Newark (N.J.) Free Public Library.*

You would like me to tell you, as far as I can in a few moments, what you are going to do with your new library building. Pardon me if in my prophesies I overestimate your powers. I doubt if I can overestimate your good intentions. Perhaps you must also pardon me for letting my prophesies wait upon my wishes.

This building is to be managed in the broadest spirit of hospitality. It is to be as gracious, kindly, and sympathetic in its atmosphere as each one of you would like to make his own home.

Cities and towns are now for the first time, and chiefly in this country, erecting altars to the gods of good fellowship, joy, and learning. These altars are our public libraries. We had long before our buildings of city and state, our halls of legislation, our courts of justice. But these all speak more or less of wrong-doing, of justice and injustice, of repression. Most of them touch close on partisanship and bitterness of feeling. We have had, since many centuries, in all our cities, the many meeting places of religious sects — our chapels, churches, and cathedrals. They stand for so much that is good, but they have not brought together the communities in which they are placed. A church is not always the centre of the best life of all who live within the shadow of its spire.

For several generations we have been building temples to the gods of learning and good citizenship — our schools. And they have come nearer to bringing together for the highest purpose the best impulses of all of us than have any other institutions. But they are not yet, as we hope some day they will be, for both old and young. Then they speak of discipline, of master and pupil, instead only of pure and simple fellowship in studies.

And so, as I have said, we are for the first time in all history, building, in our public libraries, temples of happiness and wisdom

common to us all. No other institution which society has brought forth is so wide in its scope; so universal in its appeal; so near to every one of us; so inviting to both young and old; so fit to teach, without arrogance, the ignorant and, without faltering, the wisest.

Your public library is to be the centre of all the activities among you that make for social efficiency. It is to do more to bind you into one civic whole, and to develop further among you the feeling that you are citizens of no mean city, than any other institution you have yet established or than we can as yet conceive.

You will lend from it many novels. I believe in them. They are destined to play a large part in our life in the next few decades. A few hundred thousand read them now; in a few years millions will read them. We are expressing ourselves through them; in them we are putting our history, our hopes, our ideals. Many of your people, confined by nature and circumstance to narrow and laborious lives, will get from their novels, here distributed, refreshment, inspiration, wider views, an admirable discontent. But you will choose your novels with care. There are enough of the best to fill all needs. Here lies much of your work; but, remember this, not all of your work, not the best of your work.

Your clergy will find here the best books in the fields of theology, biblical criticism, and religion, and these books will help them to keep from their thoughts all narrowness and hardness of doctrine.

Your professional men, your men of affairs, will not incline to use their library. But you will make your shelves so inviting that not a few will find it impossible to resist the temptation to step aside from the beaten track of the day's routine and the morning paper into some by-path of literature, science, or art.

Public libraries have not been very successful in their attempts to persuade workingmen, mechanics, artisans, to give over the sinful habit of not using their books. Perhaps it is

\* Address delivered at Trenton, N.J., June 9, 1902.

impossible to establish the reading habit in those adults who get physically weary every day. Perhaps here you must wait for the new generation to come on with the habit ready formed, and formed largely through the influence of this institution. But you will not fail to give the opportunity. This is a city of doers of things, of men who can better their work, their positions, and so their city, by gaining from books and journals a better knowledge of their trade or craft. This library will invite them and make it easy for them to get that knowledge.

And you will make their library appeal to them in other ways than through books alone. We boast of our organizing skill. We owe much, very much, of our success in manufacture and trade to our skill in uniting man to man, and men to men, in great organizations working to one common end. Much of this skill is due to a constant practice which goes with our social life. We are daily taught to co-operate. It would be difficult to find the citizen, no matter how humble his station, who does not belong to several organized bodies, who does not get from those bodies practice in working in harmony with others to effect some wished-for end. Churches, church societies, fraternal orders, social clubs, labor organizations — their name is legion. They are one of our best schools for citizenship. They help us to pick out our leaders; they teach those leaders the art of management; they teach the rank and file the profits of co-operation. And especially strong is this form of social life among the skilled craftsmen. And so, having here the books to which you wish to attract these men, and having here a room well fitted for their meetings, you will encourage them to gather here for all the purposes that you can plainly say are non-political, are not anti-social, are educational. There is always a little barrier between the brain-worker and the hand-worker. It should be slight. It should not lead to misunderstandings. If the hand-workers discover that this is their building and that here they have a meeting ground common with them to all their fellow-citizens, this will do much to promote good understanding and mutual good will. Of course with this use of your library will go such lectures and exhibitions under the library's management as experience shows will produce good results.

I was for many years in that land of women's clubs and women voters — Colorado. I learned there what woman can do by organized effort for the broadening of her own life, for the betterment of her own city. Many public libraries owe their existence to women's efforts. They are every library's good friends. Your books and rooms will, then, be made helpful in every possible way to the women and their enterprises.

Charitable and reform and educational associations of all kinds flourish amazingly in all our cities. They are of value to those who take part in them, they grow not infrequently into institutions of great influence. They will find in this building a hearty welcome, and will help to spread and strengthen the influence of your books.

With the growth of local pride among us, organizations for the improvement of the city will increase in number and grow in strength. These the library will especially try to foster. If this is the focal point of all those movements which make for a cleaner, a more beautiful, a more attractive city, a city in which it is better worth one's while to pass one's days — then is it peculiarly the centre of work of this kind. With books and photographs and lectures and other tools, you will do much to foster such a habit of self-glorification as leads to clearer vision of the improvements your city needs and a stronger determination to secure them.

To bring thorough work into better esteem; to make a little more dignified the plain, honest work of our hands; to increase the interest in his day's labor taken by the artisan; to spread a knowledge and appreciation of good design; these, as I like to understand them, are the objects of the arts-and-crafts movement, now so widespread. To a manufacturing community this movement will be of especial value. It will lead to more and better trade and technical schools, to more practical and more effective work in drawing and art study in the public schools. It is part of a wonderful renaissance of art now taking place in this country which is most interesting and most encouraging. Of such a movement here your library will be one of the natural centres. In its beginnings, especially, your resources here will be of the greatest help. Out of the union

of those interested in this field — architects, artists, artist-artisans, patrons of art — will grow in time the museum of art and handicraft which every manufacturing city like your own greatly needs.

Science and history will come in for your attention. Societies already in existence among you will find here help in books and other material, rooms for their gatherings, quarters for storing their collections, until that happy time when you have, as you should, a museum of science and a home for local historical material, both carefully adapted to work with young people in co-operation with your schools.

Have I gone too far afield? I am sure not. All these things which I look forward to as part of the work which you will find your library with its beautiful home can do, have already been done, or are in the process of doing somewhere in this country to-day. If elsewhere, why not here? If elsewhere a little, why not here more? I am not offering you an impossible ideal. I am simply outlining what experience has already proved to be the modern American free public library's proper functions. Yours is the pleasure of seeing your library take up its proper work, act its good part in your city's higher life.

### THE SCOPE OF AN AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.\*

By AZARIAH S. ROOT, *Librarian Oberlin College.*

THE phraseology of the title gives ample room for any kind of a discussion. It would be easy to rise into the realm of the ideally desirable, and, soaring aloft with visions of government assistance and unlimited membership fees, from that lofty point to view the landscape o'er and set forth in glowing colors the possibilities of such a society. I prefer, however, to keep firm on the ground of solid probability. I wish, therefore, to discuss the more prosaic questions: What should be the general ideal of such an organization? What constituency is there in America for such a society? What relation will it sustain to the Bibliographical Society of Chicago and to the A. L. A.? What are some of the tasks which it might immediately undertake to accomplish?

The word "bibliography" has come to have in the English language two distinct and definite meanings. The earlier use of the word, according to Murray,<sup>†</sup> is that which gives to the word its more general meaning: "Bibliography — the systematic description and history of books, their authorship, printing,

publication, editions, etc." For this meaning of the word the year 1814 is cited as the earliest date, and it is in this sense in current use to-day. It has also, however, come to have an entirely different meaning, as when we speak of the "bibliography of Dickens," or the "bibliography of trusts," meaning here — I quote again from Murray — "a list of books of a particular author, printer, or company, or all of those dealing with any particular theme." For this later meaning no earlier citation is found in the dictionary than the year 1863, so that its use is really co-incident with the beginnings of the modern library movement.

Now which of these two definitions expresses the thought of those who are advocates of an American Bibliographical Society? I cannot speak for them, but it seems to me certain that a national bibliographical society can only hope to succeed by taking the broader and more inclusive of these two definitions as its ideal. The preparation of guides for readers, even when these are extended to the dimensions of Larned's valuable bibliography of American history, would not attract the various interests which should be brought together in a national bibliographical society. The average man, — perhaps I might even say the average librarian, — while he readily makes use of such aids as are furnished him, is not easily induced to give them thought and financial support in their preparatory stages. The experience of the

\* At the Magnolia Conference of the American Library Association the Bibliographical Society of Chicago held a special meeting, devoted to the consideration of a possible national bibliographical association for the United States. The addresses of Mr. Root and Mr. Thomson, here given in full, were followed by a general discussion, which is summarized elsewhere. (See p. 774.)

† "New English dictionary on historical principles."



A. L. A. Publishing Board prior to the raising of an endowment fund furnishes convincing proof of the truth of this proposition. Moreover, it would probably be found exceedingly difficult, on the one hand, to interest the scholars of the country, who ought to be brought into the membership of such an organization, in merely popular compilations; while, on the other hand, librarians could hardly be expected to retain interest in an organization which prepared only elaborate bibliographies of little use to the constituencies which those librarians serve. I shall at a later point in this paper urge that the preparation of such popular aids be carried on by the librarians, either in connection with the Publishing Board, or through the long contemplated Bibliographical Section of the A. L. A. Suffice it here to say that I regard it as essential for the success of a national organization that it take for its field the very broadest possible idea of bibliography. The book, manuscript or printed, with its external qualities—paper, ink, type, form, and binding; in all its relations—historical, literary, or practical; and through all of its experiences—ownership, condemnation, partial destruction, enhanced value, etc.,—this should be the subject which, in any or all of its phases, should interest such an organization.

Having set forth, all too briefly, the ideal which should be held by such a society, I ask, in the next place, who are likely to become members of an organization having such an aim?

First. An organization having such aims would secure, I believe, a considerable number of supporters in the ranks of the library profession. It does not seem to me probable that any large percentage of the members of the American Library Association are likely to be interested in such an organization. On this point we have some very practical evidence. About the time of the Waukesha convention, last year, announcement was made that the Publishing Board of the A. L. A. would undertake the publishing of a card index to current bibliographical periodicals if sufficient subscriptions could be secured to warrant the same. After waiting some nine months I wrote to the secretary of the board to inquire as to the fate of this proposal, and learned that at that time only 14 subscriptions had been received. Since

that time the proposals have been renewed, and I trust that the necessary 25 subscribers are pledged to the support of the enterprise. But it is apparent from this attempt to bring out for the libraries of the country, as an aid for serious bibliographical work, a card index to the articles of the current journals in the field, that there is no very general demand among the librarians of the country for helps to aid in undertaking this grade of work. An American bibliographical society, therefore, which should take into account only the interests of librarians, would certainly fail if it confined itself to serious scholarly work. There are, however, among the libraries of the country a good many who are increasingly likely to be interested in this class of work.

There are, in the first place, in all the great libraries of the country, such as the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, the Boston Public Library, and the John Crerar and Newberry in Chicago, one or two persons at least in each staff who are attracted by the wealth of material at their hand towards investigation and scholarly discussion. All these might be expected, I believe, to become members of a national organization. The next accessions are likely to come from the university and college libraries of the country. Many of these, as for example, Harvard, Columbia, and Johns Hopkins, have already developed among their staff men who have made distinguished contributions in the field of bibliography. Scarcely any work in America has exceeded in value that of the Harvard University Library in its "Bibliographical contributions," of which some fifty numbers have already been published. In the smaller university and college libraries the librarian at least, if not other members of the staff, is likely to have time and interest to work upon the literary treasures in his keeping, and from such study is likely to result genuine bibliographical work.

In addition to these classes of librarians there will probably be found among the public libraries of what I may venture to call the second grade, a considerable number who will support the enterprise by becoming members, and who may possibly be induced from time to time to contribute something to the publications of the society.

The second general class of persons from

whom such a society might hope to draw membership is what I will venture to designate as the student class of America, including under this head university and college professors, professional bibliographers, and private investigators. As the publications of the American Historical Association and of the Modern Language Association have already made manifest, there is always in every department of special study a small number of teachers or students with marked bibliographical tastes. The present tendency in this line, especially in history, is very marked, and there is likely to be an increasingly large number of young men in the various departments of study who will be interested in bibliographical work. These men are not sufficiently numerous in the organizations in their respective fields to organize and maintain a bibliographical section which will be in a position to publish; nor, on the other hand, would they be attracted by such a section in the American Library Association, for they would feel, in accordance with the natural attitude of scholars towards any popular movement, that any section of such a general organization as the A. L. A. would be interested primarily in work of a popular nature. But they could be interested, I believe, and brought together in an association national in its scope and taking the largest possible view of the field of bibliography. With the support of such men it is probable that the association would be supplied from the start with material sufficient for its purpose; so that, instead of having a lack of material of such high quality as it would wish to send out under its name, it could from the start equal in the worth of its publications other national bibliographical associations.

But both classes which I have hitherto mentioned—the librarians who might be interested in serious work in bibliography, and the scholars who might be so much interested in the bibliographical side of their work as to be brought into connection with a national bibliographical society—both of these classes together, I say, would not, in my judgment, furnish a constituency of sufficient numbers to properly support such an organization as is under discussion. A third class must be attracted and brought into membership if this association is to be large enough to do credita-

ble work. I refer to the class which I will designate as the amateurs in bibliography: the collectors and book-hunters and rich book-lovers who do not themselves, except in rare cases, seriously undertake bibliographical work, but who are interested in books as an avocation, or who have money to purchase rare books and therefore have a certain interest in the subject. This class is rapidly increasing in the United States, and no one should rejoice more than the librarian because of this fact, for it is one of the happy results of collecting that, although its immediate effect is to make it difficult for a library to purchase at reasonable prices the books which it so much needs, still, ultimately, the collector who has gathered rare treasures is quite as likely to bestow them upon a library as to leave them to be disposed of at auction for the benefit of his estate.

To attract this class of membership into the society, however, its publications must give evidence of large resources, be provided with plenty of fac-similes, printed on deckle-edged paper, and all that sort of thing. With the inclusion of this class of persons, however, it ought to be possible within two years' time for a national society to get a membership of, say, five hundred. If, with a membership of this size, it should, modelling its action upon that of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, make some arrangement with a periodical like the *Bibliographer* by which every member of the society received the *Bibliographer* in addition to the publications of the society, it would then be in a position to attract a large number of libraries to its membership and so still further swell its lists.

In some such way as this, and from some such classes of constituents, must a national bibliographical society find its support, and by successful planning to attract these various elements it may hope to flourish and become one of the influential organizations of the country.

It may not be out of place for me to say a word here concerning the proposition to have the Bibliographical Society of Chicago expand itself by the adoption of a new title into a national bibliographical society of the United States. No doubt it can thus expand itself, and I was at first thought inclined to regard this as the natural way of development. I am not yet wholly clear as to what is the wisest



policy, but there has seemed to me to be one objection to such a course. And this is the somewhat suspicious attitude of the East towards any culture, or any organization representing culture, which has its origin west of the Alleghany mountains. It is possible that the assumption by our organization of a national title would give us the name without giving us the reality. If there be any danger of this it would seem better for this society to unite with representative librarians, scholars, and book-lovers in calling a meeting for the organization of a national society at such place and time as would make sure that at the very start no such prejudice could exist.

Meeting as we do in connection with the annual meeting of the American Library Association, it may be well to add a word as to the possibility of securing the desired end by organizing a Bibliographical Section of the A. L. A. rather than an independent organization. I have already expressed my own conviction that only a limited number of the librarians of the country are likely to become members of any organization whose aim is other than a purely practical one. It has also been pointed out that it would be more difficult, if not well-nigh impossible, to bring the scholars of the country into membership in a section of a popular organization like the A. L. A. The membership lists of the National Educational Association afford convincing proof of this general proposition. There are, it is true, many able college men connected with that powerful and influential popular organization, and yet how few in proportion to the great number of college officers and college teachers! And how largely those found in the membership of the N. E. A. represent the executive rather than the scholarly side of the college! Doubtless it is a pity that this should be so, but it is a fact, and those who would advocate the formation of a national bibliographical society must take account of facts. But this situation need not discourage us. It seems to me that, even should an American Bibliographical Society be organized, there would still be a place for a Bibliographical Section of the American Library Association, for the two aims seem to me quite distinct. The aim of the national society would be the enlargement of knowledge in the general field by the preparation and publication

of papers and the resulting discussions, and committee work. The work of the Bibliographical Section of the A. L. A. would be, on the other hand, the preparation and publication of subject reading lists, subject bibliographies, and works of bibliographical co-operation among libraries along popular bibliographical lines. These two kinds of work do not in the least conflict with each other, and could more wisely be carried on by two organizations than by one. Moreover, they appeal to two different classes of persons. The bibliographies, using the word in the narrower sense, are of chief interest to the public libraries and to the persons whose object is purely practical. The investigations of the national society would appeal more to those of scholarly tastes, and the aim of its publications would not be so directly practical, but would partake more of the work of research and of contributions to knowledge. It would be exceedingly difficult so to organize a council in a body appealing for its support to both these constituencies as to preserve an even balance, and the result would probably be that one or the other element would presently lose its interest and drop out of the organization. It seems to me wiser, therefore, to recognize this difference in aim and interest from the very start, and appeal through the Bibliographical Section of the A. L. A. to those who are interested in bibliography as a practical aid, and through the American Bibliographical Society to those who are interested in bibliography as a serious study.

I come now to the fourth question. What should an American Bibliographical Society attempt? Here there is room for an infinite difference of opinion. I would make but a suggestion or two.

First: It should attempt work in various lines such as will attract and keep the interest of the various classes of its constituents which I have indicated. There should be work of the scholar's type for the scholar, collations of Americana and other rare books for the collector, and work in the line of evaluated bibliographical helps of the more scholarly sort for the classes of librarians likely to be interested in such an organization.

Second: I trust such an organization will not be unmindful of the opportunities, as yet undeveloped, in American bibliography. Un-

til we see the first volume we cannot tell with what painstaking energy Mr. Charles Evans has wrought out his proposed bibliography of books published in America from 1637-1820, but it is perfectly safe to say in advance that the book will not be a complete list. A committee of the national society might be able to interest the librarians of the country to make a careful examination of the materials in their libraries with a view to supplementing this list and eventually to secure the publication of a final definitive list for the period mentioned.

A third want which seems to me especially pressing is a supplement to Petzholtz's "Bibliotheca bibliographica," which should contain a list of the bibliographies, general, national, and special, from the time of Petzholtz to the present day — a list which should be not merely a selected list, of which there are one or two already in existence, but absolutely complete, and which should contain such scholarly and exact estimates of the titles mentioned as are to be found in Petzholtz himself. With the specialization of thought which is now going on in every department, only a national society which could secure the assistance of scholars in each branch of science could produce such a work; but if produced along the general lines laid down by Petzholtz, it would be one of the

most valuable bibliographical works of the twentieth century.

A history of printing in America is a great desideratum. The history by Thomas, which is still the best in the field, is nearly one hundred years old, and its latest revision has been published more than twenty-five years. Never entirely satisfactory, even in its revision, it should give place to a work more worthy of our time. To produce a satisfactory history of printing in America involves the co-operation of all the classes which I have indicated as desirable members of a national bibliographical society.

Many other lines suggest themselves, but as the actual work to be taken up will depend ultimately upon the membership and the attitude of the governing body of the organization, I refrain from further enumeration. I have tried to show the ideal of bibliography which should animate a national organization, that there is a constituency which only a national organization can bring together, that the work to be done in bibliography is ample to occupy both a national bibliographical society and a bibliographical section of the A. L. A., and have hinted at some tasks which lie immediately at hand. The question immediately before us is, "Shall such a society be organized?"

#### A SUGGESTED PLAN FOR AN AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

BY JOHN THOMSON, *Librarian Free Library of Philadelphia.*

AT the last A. L. A. meeting I submitted a few suggestions as to what measures in my judgment seemed likely to foster the formation of a national bibliographical society. These suggestions were kindly received, and the matter was referred to a committee of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago, to report at a similar meeting to be held in connection with the 1902 meeting of the Association. I am now deputed to offer a few remarks on "a plan for an American bibliographical society with local branches."

The suggestions made during the course of the past year have indicated, so far as I know, a nearly unanimous desire on the part of those who have expressed an opinion, to make the Bibliographical Society of Chicago a national

association rather than a society of any one or more place or places. On duly weighing the suggestions made, two important points seem to be raised. According to the views of a minority, it is wished to see the society made a wing or department of the American Library Association. It has also been made plain that in the judgment of a larger number of persons, to whose opinions we are generally willing to give weight, the society ought to be made an independent organization.

The best results will probably be obtained if a course of action is adopted which will take the best thoughts from each of these suggestions and work them out to a logical conclusion, adopting neither in toto, but welding the two suggestions into one so as to preserve the

best results from each. I would, therefore, suggest that the society be made a national association, having headquarters at Washington. I suggest selecting Washington, because it is the city of the Library of Congress which must in due course of time become the national library of America, just as the British Museum is the national library of England, and the Bibliothèque Nationale is the centre of library life in France. The duties to be accomplished at the headquarters would be to suggest work to the branches or cognate institutions affiliated with this national association, and to gather together the reports and papers of all the branches, so that when collected they may be printed in an annual report to be entitled the Transactions of the American Bibliographical Society. The staff at headquarters would have to comprise a managing director and such colleagues as should be from time to time found necessary to attend to different departments. Who would be willing or have the necessary time to devote to this important task would be a serious problem, but that some person working in one or other of the great literary institutions of Washington could be found is hardly to be doubted. The management should be, I think, entrusted to the managing director, without any boards or committees, but he should be empowered to gather around himself, as necessity should dictate, subordinate directors to take charge of particular departments. Every person undertaking any work in this society should be absolutely responsible for that which he undertakes.

In this way, each person undertaking a duty would be bound to attend to the work he promised to perform, and would not be able to shift the responsibility from himself to some one else on the ground that he was only a member of some committee, and thought that the others were doing the work. The remaining and, of course, the most important part of the work would be that the managing director should enlist the interest of some one or more persons in each of the great cities where great libraries and great collections of books exist, to undertake bibliographical work according to the possibilities of the special location, but always with a special view to blending the whole work together in the annual report and

other publications of the society. These separate branches, or whatever might be the title finally decided on in the various cities other than that in which the headquarters shall be stationed, would have, if I may so suggest, a subordinate or similar constitution, and some one managing sub-director who should search out and find others willing to co-operate in bringing about the best results for bibliographical work in these separate localities. The meetings of the branches would necessarily be frequent; probably not less than eight meetings in a year ought to be held by each branch, but it probably would be better to restrict the meetings of the national society to one in each year. Personally, I feel that it had better be an independent organization, but application could be made to the American Library Association to have this work recognized by the A. L. A. The annual meeting of the American Bibliographical Society could be held at the time and in the place agreed upon as the location for the A. L. A. meeting.

I have purposely avoided going into any details, as it is my desire to submit this simply as a broad outline of a plan, and to enable others to offer suggestions and if possible to evolve a suitable organization. The value of such a society will be great to libraries and library workers. I would recommend that a small committee of three be appointed to draft rules and regulations for the government of such an institution, and to devise a plan for raising the necessary funds for carrying out the same, and that the power to act and organize the American Bibliographical Society with local branches be entrusted to that committee, it being recorded as the opinion of this meeting that all the steps taken during the current year should be tentative only, with a view to reconsideration and better adaptation of the ends to the means at the next meeting of the A. L. A., and that the committee confer with proper authorities of the A. L. A. on the subject, by which time at least the scheme ought to have been partially developed, and those interested in the matter may be able to say what steps should be taken to better and further the important objects which seem to attach to the suggestion of such a society as we have been considering during the past one or two years.

BOOK EXHIBITS AT THE PUBLIC  
LIBRARY OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.

OWING to a special bequest, the Plainfield Public Library has for a library of its size an unusually good working collection of books on science and useful arts. Though frequent attention has been called to these in the local papers, the use made of them was not as large as their value should warrant. Both for this reason and because our peculiar condition of an unfortunately located library makes necessary new ways of keeping the library before the public, it was deemed advisable to adopt a more striking way of bringing these books to the attention of those for whose use they are chiefly intended. It was, therefore, decided to try the experiment of a series of monthly exhibits, and as Saturday and Sunday afternoons seemed the times most likely to suit the convenience of the majority, the third Saturday afternoon and evening and the following Sunday afternoon were fixed upon.

Having no suitable place for this work, we appropriated the large alcove in the reading room. In this were gathered all our available tables, on which were displayed as attractively as possible the books chosen for exhibition. These were grouped by subjects and labelled; those having colored plates or effective drawings were displayed lying open. Lists of exhibited books were posted on the bulletin board, and when the subject was one which lent itself to illustration all available material was displayed on the walls and on the bulletin board, every effort being made to render the exhibit as attractive and popular as the subject would allow.

As a large number of the books are technical in character, it was soon apparent that the value of the exhibit would be greatly increased if the books could be shown by persons who had made a special study of the subjects. Local specialists were secured with little difficulty, and not only did their expert knowledge add much of value and attractiveness, but they themselves became more interested in the library and made a number of suggestions as to desirable books in their respective lines, thus rendering material assistance in the rounding out of collections. So attractive did this feature become that where the subject needed no specialist, friends of the library were asked to assist in displaying books. Owing to the limitations of the place, any formal talk upon the

books was out of the question, it had in all cases to be individual and conversational, but I am not sure that it was any the less practical for this seeming disadvantage. The success of these exhibits was very largely due to this outside aid, and I might say here for the encouragement of those undertaking a similar experiment, but who hesitate to ask busy professional people to give up so much time, that in all cases I found them not only very willing, but glad to co-operate with us in our efforts to bring the books to the people. Care was, of course, taken to have at least two persons for each subject, so that the same one should not have to serve on successive days.

That the exhibits should be duly advertised, the interest of local papers was enlisted, notices were posted in the library and in factories, were read in the men's meetings of the Y. M. C. A. on the previous Sunday, and were given out at the schools. When the subject was sufficiently limited to allow it, postal invitations were sent to those likely to be interested.

The subjects of these successive exhibits were: Carpentry, Electrical engineering, Mechanical engineering, Miscellaneous trades and crafts, Domestic architecture and home decoration, The home (including books on domestic economy and cookery, home nursing, care of children, and home kindergarten books), Nature.

Especially attractive in the Carpentry exhibit were the sheets from Hough's "Woods." These were suspended across the windows, and as the light shone through them, bringing out the beautiful grains of the woods, from a short distance the effect was, in many cases, curiously like that of tiny impressionist landscapes. For the second exhibit an electrician lent specimens of electrical apparatus, and the electric light company, large blue-prints of electrical machinery. For the third and fourth, we had no illustrative matter, though in the third we were greatly aided by a Stevens Institute graduate who by his thorough knowledge of machinery made a number of points clear to visiting mechanics. The fifth was particularly effective in the display of plates upon the walls. These were taken from the *American Architect* and the *Builder* for the architectural side, while persons to whom interior decoration appealed found much to interest them in the large folio plates from "L'art décoratif moderne," "Meubles de style moderne," Rowe's "French wood-carving," etc. We were also particularly fortunate in the architects and wood carvers who assisted. Appealing as it did to a larger number, this exhibit was numerically better attended than any except the last, and owing to the abundance of illustrative material it was one of the most effective. The sixth was on the Home and was intended for women. The books on

hygiene and home nursing were in charge of a trained nurse, and such of our kindergarten books as were calculated to interest mothers were presided over by two of our best kindergartners. The enthusiasm of these three young women was contagious, and several young mothers took down the names of the books which were recommended to them. That the library should own cook books seemed a source of surprise to many, though the wisdom of this none who saw the interested groups of women about the cookery table would question.

The Nature exhibit was given in April, and, closing the series, was in point of interest and numbers the most successful. The available space in the reading room proving quite too small, the exhibit was held in the art gallery. At the staircase landing were displayed general works on the subject, such as the writings of Thoreau, Torrey, Bfirroughs, etc., together with books on methods of nature study, those forming an introduction to the whole subject. Leading off from this landing at the right is the main hall, in the centre of which stand the six large cases containing the recently acquired collection of lepidoptera. This formed, naturally, the centre of attraction, particularly as a local collector was present, whose explanations were so interesting that she always had a little group of attentive listeners about her. The books on moths and butterflies were displayed in one corner, the three remaining corners containing the books on flowers, trees, and animal stories, while in the alcove a representative of Doubleday, Page & Co., explained and illustrated the three color process. This process is so much employed in the illustration of nature books that this feature seemed not inappropriate, and certainly added much interest to the exhibit. The books on birds were shown in an adjoining room by themselves. In order to make space for the large number of plates, drawings, etc., many of which were lent us by New York publishing houses, a number of oil paintings were removed, and against this burlap background the pictures showed very effectively. In order to make the exhibit more permanently useful, short popular lists, containing not more than six books each, had been prepared and duplicated for distribution. At this, as at all the exhibits, the librarian made a point of meeting all strangers, and as many others as possible, finding out their special interest and seeing that they were shown the books on their subjects.

It is easy to see now wherein such a series could be made more effective, and in arranging for another my experience would lead me to plan the whole series from the beginning, to advertise farther in advance, to have in all cases outside aid for exhibiting books, and to provide for distribution short lists of best books on each subject.

The exhibit is unquestionably a very effective means of popularization, though not the inexpensive method it has been sometimes represented to be, for while the incidental expenses are hardly worth considering, a very large item of expense will be found to be that of the time necessary for preparation. It seems to me that we are only justified in this outlay by the conviction that our end can best be furthered in this way, and having made this decision, this end should be kept clearly in view, that our efforts may not lack unity, and our energies be scattered in ways which not only have no direct relation to our real purpose, but which by obscuring this purpose tend to defeat rather than further it. To give an exhibit which merely attracts a large number of people may, under some circumstances, be justifiable, if, for instance, the librarian cannot find enough to do otherwise, which is hardly supposable. But even then, would not better results be obtained by the expenditure of more time in planning these and bringing them in line with other efforts?

Exhibit work is experimental in character, and in all such experiments we must examine results as a guide for determining further lines of work. While experience has taught us that the public learns but slowly, and that for one's own peace of mind it is better not to anticipate very large results from any one outlay of effort, we should at least be able to point to something attained. One direct outcome was the offer immediately following the exhibits of the practically permanent loan of a valuable collection of local birds. Another result was the slight increase of .012 per cent. over last year in the departments in which exhibits were given, which was not so bad when it is remembered that most of the subjects were not popular in character, and hence appealed to but a limited number. Statistics are at best very fallible with their half truths, and though we naturally turn first to them, I am inclined to think that the real results in this as in other divisions of our work are those which are intangible, though readily admitting that they are not so satisfactory when a skeptical board of trustees is to be convinced, nor are they so useful in arousing the envy of our fellow-librarians.

If one is not of too hopeful a disposition, and can discriminate between the pleasant commendations which one's library friends make, and the expressions and other manifestations of real interest shown by the public at large, careful observation I believe to be as legitimate and quite as valuable a test as statistics. By this test I found that the exhibits were attended in increasingly large numbers, that among those who came were many who had previously used the library but little or not at all, that local papers showed toward the later exhibits a greater eagerness to advertise



and report them, even calling editorial notice to them, that the necessary preliminary examination of the books by the exhibitor served the double purpose of giving him a more real interest in the library and in revealing the relative weakness of departments, and finally that there is distinctly observable a deeper and more widespread interest in the affairs of the library as well as better appreciation of its importance. If these results are not all that might be hoped for, they have at least justified the expenditure of time and labor involved.

EMMA LOUISE ADAMS,  
*Librarian.*

#### "THE AGE OF SUCCESS" IN LIBRARY WORK.

AN interesting statistical study of success, contributed to the July *Popular Science Monthly* by Professor Edwin Grant Dexter, bears directly on the question of library education and employment. Professor Dexter's tables show that in several respects a group of artistic employments is differentiated quite clearly from one of professional employments, the former including the stage, literature, music, etc., and the latter, the law, medicine, etc. This first appears in the writer's diagram illustrating the proportion, in various occupations, of those who achieve success in youth, by which he means before forty years of age. A large proportion of members of the artistic occupations seem to achieve success early in life, while few of those in the professional occupations do so. This Professor Dexter accounts for by the fact that success in the former class depends on "nature" and in the latter on "nurture." But there are a few occupations that we should ordinarily class as professional, which range themselves in this respect with the artistic class. These are: scientific work, education, and librarianship, and Professor Dexter notes that these may be "included in a class in which the period of preparation is extended, but for which work of a high order might be expected immediately on its completion and positions of some prominence aspired to from the start."

This is evidently interesting to us as librarians. Accepting Professor Dexter's standard of success, it is a matter of statistics that twenty-five per cent. of the 371 librarians considered achieved it before the age of forty; while only about three per cent. of his business men, five per cent. of the clergymen, five per cent. of the financiers, and about the same proportion of soldiers and sailors were successful at as early an age.

I had occasion recently to point out that there was no apparent reason why a person who entered library work should expect to progress in it faster than he would in the church, the law, or medicine; or at any rate that conditions were tending in that direction. Professor Dexter's investigation would seem to show that this is not yet true. At present the librarian stands with the teacher as a person who has a good chance of attracting public attention early in life. How far Professor Dexter's explanation of this is a real one, it is hard to say. Does the more extended period of preparation include that of the library school? Professor Dexter's data give us no information on this point. It is pretty safe to say, however, that the average period of preparation for librarianship is still less than that for medicine, and that if proportionately more librarians and teachers than physicians reach early note, this is due to some other cause than a more thorough preparatory course. For one thing, it is easier to be notable as a librarian or a teacher than as a physician. The semi-public nature of the position keeps its holder before the public eye. Then again, the number of librarians selected by Professor Dexter (371) is nearly as large as the number of physicians (547), whereas the actual numbers in the latter occupation must be vastly greater. The inclusion of so many more librarians proportionately must have made it necessary to take more of the younger ones, which would of course affect the age percentage. This element, of course, runs through and affects Professor Dexter's whole investigation.

It must be remembered that there are librarians and librarians; some are educators, some are students, some are administrators. Most are all three, the proportion of the different elements varying in different cases. But the librarians of the greater institutions are coming more and more to be administrators first of all; and as administrators they must eventually tend more to fall into line with Professor Dexter's "business men," of whom only three per cent. are noted before they are forty, rather than with his "educators," of whom twenty-five per cent. reach this distinction.

Professor Dexter's diagram showing the degree of education in various occupations is also interesting to us. The proportion of college graduates among Professor Dexter's "successful" librarians is fifty-six per cent. larger than that among successful clergymen, which is fifty-two per cent. Thirty per cent. have taken some post-graduate degree.

No matter what fault we may find with Professor Dexter's foundation, the structure that he has erected on it is interesting, and it certainly gives us no cause to be ashamed of librarianship.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

## THE LIBRARY OF PATNA, INDIA.

From article on "The Islamic libraries," by Khuda Bukh, in *Nineteenth Century*, July.

I HOPE I shall not be deemed guilty of want of modesty if I describe the library which I have given to the city of Patna. It is not vanity, but the desire of bringing it to the notice of the orientalists in Europe that impels me to mention it. Though the library is now under the control of the government of India, and though every possible precaution which wisdom or foresight can dictate is taken to assure its safety and permanence, still the library is incomplete without a printing press. Let us hope that ere long we shall possess a press to multiply the copies of valuable works and so bring them within the reach of the reading public.

The idea of founding a public library long floated before the vision of my father. The greater portion of his income he spent in the collection of manuscripts, which numbered 1,400 at the time of his death in July, 1876.

On his death he entrusted these manuscripts to me, and asked me to convert his library into a public library for the use of the community, whenever I should find myself in a position to do so. I inherited to the fullest extent my father's passion for collecting books, and since his death I have been making large additions to it. In 1891 the library was offered to the public. It then contained nearly 7,000 manuscripts. The number of manuscripts now is over 8,000. The collection of English books, though not very large, is indeed respectable, including nearly all the most important literary and scientific works.

The library, further, possesses select manuscripts which formerly belonged to great orientalists like De Sacy, Sir Gore Ouseley, and Mr. Blochmann of the Calcutta Madressah, and many indeed with notes in the handwriting of these men.

I have spoken of the destruction to which libraries in Moslem countries were constantly liable during the periods of political excitement. In addition to the oft-recurring internal dissensions, the ravages of the Moguls and the fanaticism of the Christians obliterated countless books.

Owing to these misfortunes productions of Mohammedan writers from the second to the seventh century of the Hegira have become exceedingly rare. The Mohammedan books now extant are chiefly the writings of the authors who flourished from the middle of the seventh to the end of the eleventh century of the Hegira.

I have succeeded in securing some manuscripts of earlier dates which treat of astronomy, surgery, metaphysics, and mixed mathematics. Many of the manuscripts are written

by the most famous scribes, and are most exquisitely done.

In the first volume of the catalog which I have published, I have dealt at length with these manuscripts. If time and health permit me, I shall soon bring out the second volume of the catalog of the library.

The work of Zahravi on surgery is a manuscript which requires particular attention. This copy bears 584 A. H. as the date of execution. In this manuscript the pictures of the surgical instruments are carefully drawn and the marvellous similarity which some of the instruments bear to those which are supposed to be of modern invention tempts us to believe that the Moslems of Spain were not entirely unfamiliar with them.

There is another old manuscript which may be worth our while to mention here. It is the work of Dioscorides on medicinal plants, which was translated by the Arabs during the caliphate of Haroon-al-Rashid. This manuscript is of great historic interest. It is the very manuscript which was once deposited in the charitable dispensary established by Jaluddin Shirwan Shah in Shiraz, some six hundred years ago. The Moslems made this book the basis of their future inquiries on medicinal plants, and the library possesses the most important and authoritative works written by the Moslems on the subject. Further, this library possesses a very old manuscript of the treatises of Thabit ibn Kurra and some of the writing of Nasiruddin Ferabi and Abdur Rahim Bairuni.

There are moreover manuscripts which used to belong to the emperors of Delhi; for instance, the poetical works of Mirza Kamran, brother of Humayun, written by Mohamed Ishaq Shabi, was with the emperors of Delhi from Akbar to Mohamed Shah. This manuscript bears the signatures of Jehangir and Shah Jehan.

Of poetical works the library possesses over four hundred manuscripts; some of them are sumptuously illuminated and magnificently bound in the oriental style.

The Mohammedan works on religion, viz., the Hadis (tradition), the Fiqh (law), the Osool (jurisprudence), and Tafsir (commentary on the Koran), are many in number, bearing the signatures of the best authors, such as Subki, Zahabi, Ibn Hagar, and others. The collection of historical works is worthy of notice: "History of India," written by various Moslem writers, and also the biographies of the emperors of the Mogul dynasty, constitute the most important portion of this collection.

These are rare books, and unless care is taken for their preservation they are likely to be all but extinct after the lapse of half a century. The library would indeed fulfil its mission if an arrangement were made to edit and publish them.



## REPRODUCTIONS OF BODLEIAN TREASURES.

THE Bodleian Library sends out "A first list of photographic reproductions to be purchased at or from the Bodleian Library." These reproductions cover silver print interior and exterior views of the library, photographic facsimiles of Caxtons and other rare impressions, notable palæographical collotypes, and collotypes of rare bindings, interesting portraits and other relics. Their issue is a new enterprise on the part of the library, and its continuance depends largely on the amount of support received. For the palæographical collotypes especially an appeal is made for the support of other libraries, as there is no chance of the demand for them from the general public being sufficient to cover the cost of a negative and even twenty copies. These palæographical collotypes are on selected paper of uniform large folio size. As they are prepared only for palæographers and scholars, they are not accompanied by transcripts for beginners in the study of MSS., but each one has adequate annotation, embodying the results of careful original examination. If sufficient support is received for the undertaking, it is intended to include in this series of reproductions all the MSS. of palæographical importance contained in the Bodleian, of which only a very small proportion has ever been reproduced in any form. The librarian in his announcement adds: "One marked feature of the reproductions from MSS. may be specially noted. When a MS. written by more than one contemporaneous scribe is facsimiled, it is a common practice to exemplify only one of the hands. In the Bodleian series an attempt will be made to represent every such hand which can be clearly distinguished. Whether the result is practical agreement or marked difference, it cannot fail to be instructive, at least as regards the characteristics of the particular scriptorium in which the MS. was produced. And, in those cases in which the hand of a single scribe gradually alters so much that the end of the MS. seems to have been written by another person, specimens of his earlier and later style will be given." If practicable, it is hoped to include in the series collotype specimens of bindings employed in different monasteries, as well as of pages illustrating their writing, ornamentation, shelf marks, and inscriptions of ownership.

The reproductions listed in this first announcement are priced at from two shillings to sixpence each (excluding postage). There is an interesting series of collotypes of Shelley relics, including a miniature and a portrait, and the copy of Sophocles found with Shelley when his body was recovered, of which "the edges are supposed to bear the imprint of his thumb, incrustated with brine." Among the palæographical items are three pages of St.

Margaret's Gospel-book (Britain, 11th century), and pages from the Actus Apostolorum (8th century, St. Mildred's Abbey, Isle of Thanet), while other collotypes include several examples of embroidered satin bindings, the dying declaration of the Duke of Monmouth, and an abbreviated signature of Shakespeare.

None of the reproductions will be given away, or exchanged for similar publications issued by other libraries, but it is hoped that enough libraries will purchase them to ensure the development of this interesting undertaking.

## EFFORTS TOWARD A NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY IN RUSSIA.

M. de Wylie, in *Bulletin de l'Institut International de Bibliographie*, fasc. 4-6.

In 1895 there was held at St. Petersburg an exposition and a congress representing the national typographical arts. This was the first attempt of the sort, and it succeeded brilliantly. The congress formulated certain desiderata, among which was the organization of a permanent society for the study of the actual conditions of the printing industry in Russia and the promotion of their development. This was the genesis of the Russian Society of the Book Arts. It was not, however, until four years later that it saw the day. Begun under more than modest conditions, practically without funds, the enterprise had to struggle with indifference, almost with hostility. However, thanks to the devotion of those interested (all the work done being gratuitous), and to the cordial relations of its members, the Society was able in a short time to accomplish unlooked-for results. To-day it holds an important position, its salutary influence extending even to the provinces. It has a branch at Moscow, and another is in process of formation at Warsaw. Its headquarters are at St. Petersburg, 20 rue de Zwenigorod.

Without dwelling upon the other branches of activity of the Society, I will pause upon the most important of its creations — the Statistico-Bibliographical Commission.

To labor with any success for the development of national bibliography, it is necessary, first, to secure an exact presentation of its actual state. It was with this purpose that the commission was instituted. Its program is as follows:

1. The registry of all Russian establishments which deal with the book, such as libraries, book stores, editorial offices, publishing houses, printing offices, type foundries, paper and printing-press factories, binderies, etc. This registration is accompanied by full statistics upon the output, number and sex of employees, number and kind of machines, salaries, expenses, etc.

2. The recording of all the information

secured upon a card catalog, systematically arranged, topographically and alphabetically, so that reference to the statistics may be facilitated.

3. The formation at the headquarters of the Society of a library, a permanent exhibit, and a special museum, all fully accessible to the public.

4. Finally, as the most effective means of collecting these facts, it was thought necessary to prepare and publish a periodical catalog, as complete as possible, of all works printed in Russia since 1899.

According to approximate statistics, there appear annually in Russia an average of from 20,000 to 24,000 works in 28 different languages. These figures do not include periodicals in general, nor works in the Finnish and Swedish languages.

The preparation of this catalog was undertaken by M. de Sabanine, and it was a work bristling with difficulties, due to the embryonic condition of bibliography in Russia. The first half volume (works in the Russian language appearing the first half of 1899) has been published, the second half volume (works in languages other than Russian for the same period) is in process of printing.

A special difficulty at once presented itself to M. de Sabanine: Where secure the necessary data? What record might be relied upon for the authenticity and the fulness of its list of publications? In the lack of bibliographical material the choice fell upon the *Official Monitor*, the only journal publishing weekly lists of current literature, lists which are transmitted from the Committee of Censors and, consequently, should apparently be complete. The titles were therefore cut from the *Monitor* and pasted upon cards, which were arranged in two lists, one for authors, the other according to a provisional classification devised by M. de Sabanine. An index supplemented these two catalogs.

Such a publication was a first attempt in Russia, and it was received with general approbation. But the commission cherished no illusions regarding it. Experience had shown the defects of the work and the inconvenience of the general plan adopted. It was decided that important changes should be made in the edition for the following year.

The errors and gaps noted in the work are, for the most part, caused by the absence from the national literature of any complete bibliography. Booksellers publish their catalogs rarely, and those that are issued are defective. The book trade, besides, disregards publications that are not commercial in their character. The press rarely gives bibliographical lists. Some special periodicals deal with the subject, it is true, but there is no way of verifying their

facts. It would seem that the great libraries of the state, enjoying the privilege of legal deposit, might furnish the desired information, but every one knows the tardiness and irregularity of such deposits. Beside, the deposit of required copies is made through the Committee of Censors, which obviously can deal only with the publications which it has passed upon. This institution, however, is less concerned with the number than with the character of the works it registers, and it never handles a large number of publications, such as state documents, publications of academies and universities, society reports, etc.

In view of these circumstances the Statistico-Bibliographical Commission, believing that a complete national bibliographical record can be secured only with the aid of the government, entered, through its president, into negotiations upon the subject with the Imperial Academy of Sciences. As the result of a memorial presented Nov. 4, 1900, the Academy, in full session, authorized the appointment of a joint committee, under the presidency of its permanent secretary. On this committee the Academy is represented by five members: the Imperial Library, the Library of the Academy of Science, the Minister of the Interior, the Committee of Censors, the Holy Synod, the Bibliological Society, has each a delegate; the Society of the Book Arts has three delegates — its president, Count J. Tolstoy, vice-president, M. de Sabanine, and M. de Wylie, the president of the Statistico-Bibliographical Commission.

The purpose of this joint committee is to secure an exact and accurate system for the record of contemporary national bibliography. The committee has not concluded its labors. It has, however, settled upon several preliminary details. It has now undertaken to secure the establishment by legal authority of a permanent bibliographical bureau at St. Petersburg, attached to the Ministry of Public Instruction, and devoted to the preparation and publication of a "periodical repertory" of Russian literature. The bureau should have its headquarters at the Imperial Library and should represent the same interests that are included in the joint committee. Its annual expenses are estimated at 10,000 roubles, to be granted from the funds of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

It is not possible to predict whether this plan will meet with the approval of the ministry; but it is none the less gratifying to observe the general movement that is taking place in Russia, and to see a state organization as authoritative as the Academy of Sciences in fraternal association with a private enterprise for the preservation of the intellectual interests of the country.

### PRINTED CATALOG CARDS FOR CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

THE following statement was presented at the session of the Children's Librarians' Section at Magnolia, by Mr. W. H. Brett, of the Cleveland Public Library, on behalf of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and the Cleveland Public Library:

These libraries have planned to collaborate in printing cards for a dictionary catalog of juvenile books with simplified subject headings, the cataloging being done in Cleveland and the printing in Pittsburgh. These libraries find it desirable to supply each of their branches with such a catalog, and believe the plan of co-operation to be a practical one.

It has been suggested that while these cards are being printed, some other libraries may be glad of the opportunity to secure sets also.

With the exception of the juvenile fiction, which is not yet finished, the juvenile collection in the Cleveland public library has been very fully cataloged within the past two years. Considerable study had been given to the question of simplified subject headings for some time preparatory to beginning the work, and notes taken of subjects as asked for by the children.

Library school rules are followed as to form. Subjectfulness of names is given and no imprint except the copyright date on the author card. A. L. A. subject headings are used except where it has seemed wise to simplify. The following are some of the variations:

A. L. A.	CHILDREN'S CATALOG.
Aerial navigation.	Airships, balloons.
Beverages.	Drinks.
Confectionery.	Candy.
Conjuring.	Magic.
Domestic economy.	Housekeeping.
Ethics.	Conduct.
Etiquette.	Manners.
Labor.	Work.
Meteorology.	Weather.
Textile fabrics.	Cloth.

Many additional headings have also been used, such as specific names of flowers, trees, birds, insects, animals; names of all holidays; names of common articles, such as baskets, bats, brooms; the ethical qualities — boasting, bravery, honesty, honor, etc. The fiction subject headings have not yet been fully worked out, but will include country headings, historical events, school stories, adventures, Indians, sea stories, and others.

The aim has been to bring out all material which may be of service to children or teachers, and analyticals have therefore been made very freely. In all cases where the simplified subject heading is used, the A. L. A. heading follows in parentheses, and cross references are made. The cards will probably be like the sample shown at the meeting, with space for the call number to be written in. Copies of

these sample cards may be had by addressing Mr. Anderson at the Carnegie Library.

The cost will depend partly on the number of subscriptions received, and will probably not be over one cent a card, provided fifty sets are subscribed for. The charge will, however, include only the cost of the additional work required, as the two co-operating libraries bear all cost of composition and making ready. It will be noticed that the subject cards are not duplicates of the author cards, and this increases the cost.

The catalog will be enlarged by adding all books contained in the Carnegie Library children's collection not already cataloged for the Cleveland Library, and it will be kept up to date by cataloging the important children's books of each year.

It is proposed to prepare a list of one thousand volumes which are considered valuable in the two co-operating libraries. It is believed that such a list will be composed largely of books which are in use and are approved in most of the libraries in the country. Copies of this list, as soon as it is ready, will be sent to all applying for them.

Cards will be printed for the books in this list first, and subscriptions will be received only for entire sets of the cards for these books. Subscriptions may be extended to include the cards for the entire collection, and all subsequent additions at cost; but it should be borne in mind that if the number of subscriptions drops off after the completion of the first lot of one thousand, the cost per card will be somewhat increased.

All applications for the list of books, or for sample cards, and all subscriptions for cards should be addressed to Edwin H. Anderson, Librarian Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

In presenting this statement Mr. Brett emphasized the fact that the arrangement to print the cards for their own use had been definitely made by the Pittsburgh and Cleveland libraries. He further called attention to the fact that the Carnegie Library has its own printing plant, and is therefore able to offer to other libraries the cards at the bare cost of additional press work and stock without any charges for composition. The cataloging is so well advanced that it will be possible to begin printing soon after the list of one thousand volumes is decided upon. It will be carried on as rapidly as the routine work of the two libraries will permit.

Those present at the session of the Children's Librarians Section showed cordial interest in the undertaking. If sufficient subscriptions for these cards are secured, it is hoped that this enterprise may be a saving of time and expense in many libraries. It should, if successful, make it possible for a library opening a children's department to secure the catalog cards at the same time the books are ordered.

# APPOINTMENTS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

THE Librarian of Congress has made public the following recent appointments to the service, including those taking effect July 1, 1902:

Alexis V. Babine, California, \$1,500.  
 Charles A. Barr, New York, \$1,200.  
 John E. Bulmahn, Indiana, \$360.  
 Mary B. Coffin, District of Columbia, \$360.  
 William H. Cole, Colorado, \$1,200.  
 Emily T. Earle, New York, \$720.  
 Charlotte St. John Elliott, Tennessee, \$720.  
 Lucy C. Daniels, Wisconsin, \$1,200.  
 Jessica L. Farnum, New York, \$720.  
 William S. Fuller, District of Columbia, \$360.  
 Omar G. Gillett, Missouri, \$360.  
 Philip S. Goulding, Vermont, \$900.  
 James H. Graham, Texas, \$360.  
 Hallie I. Herriott, Indiana, \$720.  
 Bertha E. Hyatt, New York, \$900.  
 Olive M. Jack, Nebraska, \$600.  
 Evelyn B. Jones, New York, \$360.  
 Theodore W. Koch, Pennsylvania, \$1,500.  
 Olive C. Lathrop, Michigan, \$720.  
 Walter H. Lee, District of Columbia, \$720.  
 Charles G. Leonard, Maryland, \$1,200.  
 Marian J. McCants, Tennessee, \$600.  
 Mary Moffatt, Indiana, \$360.  
 Anna Perry, South Carolina, \$360.  
 Helen L. Plummer, Colorado, \$720.  
 Harold W. Porch, New Jersey, \$360.  
 Anna M. Priest, Pennsylvania, \$360.  
 Alfred F. W. Schmidt, California, \$1,200.  
 Wilhelm B. Schultz, Virginia, \$720.  
 Mildred D. Searle, Colorado, \$360.  
 Helen Sharpless, Pennsylvania, \$720.  
 Eliza J. Skinner, West Virginia, \$1,200.  
 Cora E. Smith, Massachusetts, \$800.  
 Stephen C. Stuntz, Wisconsin, \$1,200.  
 Earl G. Swem, Iowa, \$1,200.  
 Jessie H. Thomas, New York, \$900.  
 Helen M. Thompson, Maryland, \$900.  
 Harvey W. Tuttle, Ohio, \$900.  
 Clara E. A. von Tangen, District of Columbia, \$600.  
 Sallie F. Waller, Alabama, \$720.  
 Willard O. Waters, Illinois, \$900.

Regarding these appointments and the possibility of future vacancies, as well as the principles on which selection to the Library of Congress force are based, Mr. Putnam has made the following statement:

The list includes (1) employees recently confirmed after probationary service; (2) appointments to certain positions that have recently become vacant through resignation or death; (3) appointments to certain positions

in the Copyright Office, which, though carried by the appropriations act for the year beginning July 1, were made "immediately available," and so became effective in April last, and (4) appointments to positions carried by that act, but effective only on July 1. These latter positions were all in the Catalogue Division.

The appropriations act provided in all for but thirty-three positions, nine in the Copyright Office and twenty-four in the Catalogue Division. For these there were considered (a) persons in the regular service in lower grades whose claims to promotion customarily take precedence of consideration of applications from outside of the force; (b) persons who had been previously in the employ of the library for special or temporary work, and who had demonstrated their fitness for our particular work, and (c) applications from without. When it came to these, about 1,600 applications were considered.

The above list includes forty-one persons. A few other positions besides the above have been arranged for, but the appointees will not take office until the fall. Their names will be given in a subsequent list.

There are no further appointments to be made or arranged for, and there is no encouraging prospect for the hundreds of applicants whose applications are still on file. Among them are scores of persons who would be useful to the library; scores, in fact, who have had special training for our work. These have not been "rejected" as disqualified. The question was not of rejection but of selection.

What we have done was to select out of the 1,800, two-score persons whose experience and apparent capacity offered a presumption of fitness for our work. These have been or are to be put at work for a probationary period of from three to six months. This period is, in a sense, an examination. At the end of it they discontinue unless their fitness has then been proven.

The chance for further appointments in the near future is very meagre. The catalog force, to which there have been the largest additions during the past two years, has now reached a normal, and an endeavor will be made to keep the general service within the present general limits. The business of the Copyright Office is increasing at about the rate of 10 per cent. a year, and will require each year some slight addition to the force there.

It will be noticed that of the new positions filled some carry salaries as low as \$30 per month. Some of the appointees who have accepted these low salaries have done so not in admission that their services are worth no more, but only that they may get an opportunity to show qualifications for a higher salary later.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF  
TRENTON, N. J.

THE history of the library movement in the city of Trenton dates back to the years of Benjamin Franklin.

One of the directors of the Junto Club Library, founded by Franklin, was Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, who resided for seven years in Trenton. He returned to Philadelphia in 1750, and before his removal gave £500 for the establishment of a public library in Trenton. The library continued to flourish during the colonial period until December, 1776, when it was destroyed by the British. In 1797 the Trenton Library was reorganized under the title of Trenton Library Company, consisting of about sixty proprietors or shareholders. In 1804 a printed catalog was issued indicating a collection of 700 volumes. In 1855 the books were transferred to the Trenton Library Association, which had been organized in 1852. This association flourished for a time, but ultimately its books and those of the library company passed into the custody of the Y. M. C. A., which had also a library. In 1879 these three collections were delivered into the care of the W. C. T. U., which in 1899 had on its shelves about 6,000 volumes issued to the public on the payment of a small fee.

In May, 1900, the board of trustees of the Free Public Library of the City of Trenton was appointed and immediately entered upon its duties. In August of the same year a site was purchased and the erection of the new building begun. The collection of books held by the W. C. T. U. was purchased and the organization of the library with all its details of book purchases, cataloging, etc., was taken up in earnest. When the plans of the library were formed the stack system was adopted, but further consideration modified the system, and the reference room has now been equipped with open shelves to accommodate 1,500 volumes, and a children's room with open shelves for 1,200 volumes is a later compromise.

The number of volumes now accessioned is 21,000, and the collection, fully classified (D. C. system) and cataloged, is growing steadily. The library is well equipped with modern appliances without having adopted all the novelties evolved during the late years. The demands of the public on the library, the efficiency of the resources already at our disposition are yet to be ascertained, and the problems will be dealt with as they arise; the necessity of further alterations and of deviations from the old order of things is perhaps awaiting us, but it will have to be demonstrated.

The building is situated on Academy street, near the very centre of the city, and the total cost of building, including site and interior furnishings, amounts to \$115,000. The architect was Spencer Roberts, of Philadelphia. A spacious vestibule with marble floor and a wainscoting of Sienna marble leads into the main hall, from the rear of which ascends the marble stairway to the second floor. The main hall is twenty-one feet square. Opening on the sides wide entrances lead into the different rooms of the first floor. The floor of the main hall is of white marble and the pilasters of the arches and the front wall are done artificially in pavanazza marble. The pilasters will be copped in bronze and gold. The ceiling has a splendid cornice effect, and around the ceiling, about a foot from the walls, is a row of 80 incandescent electric lights.

The stairway leading from the rear of the main hall is of Italian marble, with bronze balustrades and mahogany hand rails, and runs up to a mezzanine floor or landing, whence there are two stairways, one on each side, to complete the ascent to the second story of the building. At the head of the first flight of stairs which lead to the rear wall of the building is a large stained glass window, with a smaller one on each side. These windows are in full view from the main hall, and the centre one contains a beautiful Italian landscape scene. The whole effect is highly artistic. On either side of the foot of the main stairway is an alcove leading back to a coat room and two toilet rooms.

Leading from the main hall on the right, as one enters, are archways to the main reading room and the reference room. The latter is in front and is 23.6 x 17 feet, with an alcove adjoining the vestibule. The reading room is 23.6 x 32 feet and extends to the rear wall. Both rooms have floors of quartered oak and are wainscoted with antique quartered oak. In the rear of the reading room is a large open fire-place eight feet wide and nine feet high in Ohio buff stone. On the left of the main entrance in front is another reading room, 26 x 21 feet, to be devoted to the use of children. Next to this is the delivery room, 26 x 13 feet, and immediately adjoining is the stack room. The stack room is 20 x 26 feet, and is in the rear of the floor space on the left of the main entrance. It extends upward through the second floor of the building, with three mezzanine floors that can be reached by a spiral stairway and also directly from the adjoining room on the second floor of the building. The arrangement of the stack room, constructed by A. W. & W. T. Westervelt, is such as to provide capacity for 40,000 volumes.



On the second floor of the building, on the easterly side, extending from the front to the rear, is a lecture room that can also be used for a reading room as the occasion demands. This room is 24 x 52 feet and has a raised platform in front. At the head of the stairways is a hall of the same size as the one on the lower floor. In the front of the hall and over the vestibule is the librarian's room, 21 x 9. From the librarian's room a door leads to the stage of the lecture room, and another leads to the trustees' room on the front of the westerly side of the building, and immediately back of the trustees' room and adjoining the stack room is the periodical and newspaper room. All of the rooms, with the exception of the trustees' room, are finished in antique quartered oak. The trustees' room is finished in mahogany, with an open fire-place of English red stone and mahogany. The delivery room is wainscoted almost to the ceiling. Throughout the decorations are most artistic, and the color schemes have been worked out with harmony and effectiveness.

The building is heated by steam throughout, with an excellent ventilation system. The basement of the building, besides supplying space for furnaces, etc., is utilized for storage purposes and also for working-rooms for some of the library staff.

ADAM J. STROHM, *Librarian.*

THE dedication exercises of the Trenton Free Public Library were held on the afternoon of June 9, and the building was opened for public inspection from 5 to 9 p.m. The formal presentation of the building to the city was to have been made by Ferdinand W. Roebbling, president of the board of trustees, but in his absence ex-Mayor Frank O. Briggs read Mr. Roebbling's address. Mayor Frank S. Katzenbach spoke briefly in acceptance, and addresses were delivered by John C. Dana, librarian of the Newark Free Public Library, Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, and Samuel H. Bullock, ex-president of the Trenton School Commission. Mr. Dana's remarks are given elsewhere. In Mr. Roebbling's address reference was made to the hoped-for use of the library's collection in aiding Trenton's industrial development. Special attention will be given to building up a technical collection, emphasizing especially such subjects as pottery, mechanics, chemistry, etc.; and also making the library a necessary adjunct to the art school of the city. At the conclusion of the addresses Rev. Morgan W. Cross presented a handsome American flag to the library, on behalf of Enterprise Council No. 6, of the Junior Order United American Mechanics.

#### WESTERN LIBRARY MEETING, MADISON, WIS., AUG. 28, 29, 30, 1902.

THE following announcement is issued regarding the general library meeting, to be held in Madison, Wis., August 28-30:

##### *To Librarians, Trustees, and Friends of the Library Movement:*

A meeting of librarians, trustees, and all others of the West and Middle West interested in library work will be held at the State Historical Library Building, at Madison, Wis., on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Aug. 28, 29, and 30, 1902.

The first session will be held on Thursday morning, August 28, at 9.30 o'clock. Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, chief of Public Documents Division, New York Public Library, will lead the discussion on the vexed question of "Public documents."

In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, there will be a short business session of the Wisconsin Library Association.

The Historical Library building will be opened Thursday evening. All are invited to attend for a social hour.

On Friday morning Mr. Frank N. Doubleday, of Doubleday, Page & Co., will speak upon "The relation of the publisher to the public as it is largely affected by librarians." C. M. Roe, bookdealer, Chicago, Ill., will talk on "The bookseller and the librarian;" and Mrs. Mary Holland Kinkaid, Milwaukee, will present "The book review—its worth and worthlessness." Each of these topics will be followed by discussion.

Friday evening, at 6 o'clock, there will be a lake excursion with picnic supper.

Saturday morning, August 30, will be devoted to the subject of "Library architecture." Many architects will be in attendance and an exhibit of library plans will be made. Patton & Miller, Chicago, will lead the discussion from the architects' point of view. George B. Ferry, of Ferry & Clas, Milwaukee, the architects of the State Historical Library building, will speak on "The library beautiful." Librarians in attendance will discuss the subject from their standpoint.

On Monday morning, September 1, the officers of the various state library commissions will meet to discuss their problems and outline work for the coming year.

Madison affords a delightful place for rest and recreation, with its beautiful lakes and drives. The student of library affairs will be interested in the great collection of the State Historical Society, the University Library, City Library, with its attractive children's room, the offices of the State Library Commission, Grimm's bindery, Democrat Printing and Library Supply Company, etc., etc.

Application has been made to the Western

Passenger Association for a fare-and-a-third rate which will be granted if 100 or more persons are in attendance. When securing ticket, obtain a certificate from the agent over each line travelled, and hand these certificates to the secretary immediately upon arrival. Should the attendance warrant, a fare of one-third will be granted for the return trip. We would advise that inquiries be made of the local ticket agent to ascertain if any reduced tourist rates are in effect that would be available at this time to reach Chicago, Milwaukee, or Waukesha—near-by points. Secure receipts when purchasing such tickets.

Board at hotels and private houses may be obtained at reasonable rates by addressing the secretary, *in advance of the meeting*, if possible, stating what accommodation is desired.

Further information will be gladly furnished by Miss L. E. Stearns, Secretary, Madison, Wis.

(Signed)

H. M. UTLEY, Michigan.  
A. H. HOPKINS, Illinois.  
W. E. HENRY, Indiana.  
W. H. BRETT, Ohio.  
ALICE S. TYLER, Iowa.  
GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN, Minnesota.  
EDNA D. BULLOCK, Nebraska.  
F. M. CRUNDEN, Missouri.  
J. L. KING, Kansas.  
F. A. HUTCHINS, Wisconsin.

TRUSTEES' SECTION, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29,  
1902, 2.00 P.M.

The Trustees' Section will meet at the State Historical Library building on Friday, August 29, at 2 o'clock. The session will be open to librarians and all others interested. It is hoped that many trustees will avail themselves of this opportunity to meet and discuss questions of vital interest in library organization, administration, and management. Additional burdens and duties are being constantly forced upon wide-awake trustees, and a proper solution of many vexing problems can best be brought about by mutual interchange of ideas and experience.

"The relation of the city government to boards of library trustees" and its complementary subject will be discussed. "The local, untrained applicant vs. trained service" is another topic for consideration. "Principles of book selection by book committees" and other problems with which trustees have to deal, such as "The establishment of branches, stations, and the extension of library privileges to rural communities," will be presented by those having had experience in dealing with such matters.

The call for the Trustees' Section meeting is signed by nine trustees, each from a different state.

## "LIBRARY WEEK" AT LAKE PLACID.

Now that the annual conference of the A. L. A. at Magnolia is so successfully over, it is time to call attention to "Library Week," the annual meeting of the New York Library Association.

Two years ago the association adopted a definite stated time, the last full calendar week in September each year (September 20-29), and a permanent place, the Lake Placid Club in the Adirondacks, for its annual meetings. The last two meetings have been very profitable and particularly pleasant—and this year's meeting, as the club seems more delightful than ever and the program promises to be even more interesting and profitable than former ones, seems likely to be an event not to miss.

The reports of the branches of work authorized last year—on library institutes, on library publicity, and on small reading lists—promise points for animated discussion. A round table session on detail work in small libraries conducted by the president, which those who saw her work in this line at the institutes insist on having; a session on children and literature opened by a new voice and from an unusual aspect; and some other things too much in embryo to discuss, will make up a program of interest and profit.

Special emphasis is laid upon the work of small libraries and upon discussion rather than longer papers. The meeting is likely to bring together—as has been the case each year—an attendance from beyond the borders of the state; and it should be especially useful to library workers in more limited fields and smaller towns, whose problems are now less considered in the national association meeting.

The New York Association welcomes all library workers, trustees, librarians, and assistants from all states, not New Yorkers only. Both place and time are so beautiful that this meeting should be remembered in planning vacations. The expense is not great. The club rates are \$10.50 a week for meals and from 50 cents to \$3 a day for room, whether occupied by one or two, the price of rooms being determined by size and location. Every room in the club is comfortable and wholesome.

It is expected that the New York Central will follow its two-years-old precedent and grant a rate of one fare for the round trip on the main line and all its branches. Further notices and circulars will be issued nearer to the time of meeting.

Write to Asa O. Gallup, Lake Placid Club, Morningside, Essex County, N. Y., about rooms. Write to Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, 319 Norwood avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., about membership.

THERESA H. ELMENDORF.



## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

A MEETING of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago was held at Magnolia, Mass., in connection with the annual meeting of the American Library Association, on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 18. The meeting was opened by Mr. Josephson, who was elected temporary chairman, and appointed C. W. Perley temporary secretary.

Addresses on "The scope of an American Bibliographical Society" and "A plan for an American Bibliographical Society" were delivered by Azariah S. Root and John Thomson respectively, which are printed elsewhere.

Mr. Bisbee advocated measures to secure the support of the Carnegie Institution. Mr. Nelson urged that the work of the proposed society could be better done as an affiliated society than by treating it as a section of the A. L. A. Mr. Roden thought that the broad scope of the committee proposed by Mr. Thomson rendered further discussion unnecessary.

Dr. Billings speaking as a trustee of the Carnegie Institution stated that, in his opinion, the Institution could not be looked to for any support as yet. It would want to know very thoroughly the capabilities of the proposed director, what he had done; also how much the cost would be; would want to have results first. No established institution would undertake to support such a bibliographical society otherwise. A new donor must be looked for.

The report of the special committee (W. Stetson Merrill, Clarence W. Perley, James W. Thomson) appointed to consider the matter of a national society was submitted as follows:

"As some time has elapsed since the appointment of this committee, and as there may be some persons present who were not at the Waukesha meeting, it seems proper to state that at that meeting, held on July 4th of last year, a committee was appointed to report upon the advisability of forming a national society of bibliography, either by enlarging the scope of the present society, or along other lines to be considered. This committee consists of three members, Wm. Stetson Merrill, of the Newberry Library; James W. Thompson, of the University of Chicago; and C. W. Perley, of the John Crerar Library.

"The committee decided at a meeting held in Chicago some weeks after the conference to endorse the opinion of Mr. C. W. Andrews as expressed by him at the Waukesha meeting, viz.: that 'the Chicago society go on a year or so longer, and issue a couple of creditable publications, thereby proving its reason for existence, and drawing more non-resident members to its ranks. At the moment when these outnumber the resident members it would be in order to change the name and organization of the society, and enlarge plans and field of work.'

"A circular letter was prepared and sent out to all members of the society, and to nearly as many more persons interested in bibliographical work; the circular was accompanied by a 'return postal card' on which correspondents were requested to express their opinion of the committee's plan, and to add any comments that seemed called for.

"The returns received from 87 correspondents indicate a very decided approval of the notion of a national society; even those opposed — seven, including two members — favor a national bibliographical movement, but think it can be conducted better through the A. L. A. Twenty expressly approve of a national society; of these, seven are members. Fifty-one favor the plan of the committee; of these, twenty-one are members. Nine are non-committal, including three members.

"Turning now to the question of immediate organization or prior increase in our non-resident membership, five have expressed themselves distinctly in favor of forming a national society at once, while sixty-seven think the national body should come as an expansion of the present society. This gives a proportion of 77 per cent. to 54 per cent. against immediate organization.

"The matter of local societies or branches was submitted to our correspondents by the committee, and nine expressed approval.

"The question of organization, whether the national society shall be a federation of local societies or 'lodges,' or a central body with branches, may well be left for consideration when our non-resident membership list shall give indication of the relative bibliographic strength of the several sections of the country.

"The proposition that national bibliographic enterprises should be left to the A. L. A. was not originally contemplated by the committee, who received the first suggestion to that effect from among the latest replies to circulars addressed to non-members.

"The proposal, if it is to be entertained at all, seems to call for a joint discussion on the part of the two present organizations concerned, and as such to fall outside the scope of this committee's present inquiry.

"The committee, then, report to the society that their judgment as to a national bibliographical society, as stated above, has been supported by a large majority of members and other bibliographers addressed, and the committee submit it thus reinforced to the society."

A general discussion followed, and in accordance with Mr. Thomson's recommendation the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to draft rules and regulations for the government of the American Bibliographical Society, and to devise a plan for raising the necessary funds for carrying out the same; and that the power to act and organize such a bibliographical society with local

branches be entrusted to that committee, it being deliberately recorded that all steps taken during the current year shall be tentative only, with a view to the reconsideration and better adaptation of the ends to the means at the next meeting of the A. L. A., and that the committee confer with the proper authorities of the A. L. A. and the Bibliographical Society of Chicago to bring about accomplishment of this project."

The meeting then adjourned.

### American Library Association.

*President:* Dr. James K. Hosmer, Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

*Secretary:* Frederick W. Faxon, 108 Glenway street, Dorchester, Mass.

*Treasurer:* Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

#### A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

##### INFORMATION WANTED ON LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

The A. L. A. Publishing Board wishes to print a supplement to its recent tract on "Library buildings," containing typical plans of libraries which conform to the most approved modern ideas. In order to get together a sufficient variety of the best plans from which to select, it asks librarians in all parts of the country who personally know of library buildings which have proved to be practically satisfactory from the working point of view, to send exterior and floor plans of such buildings with brief statement of size, cost, capacity, and architect to W. R. Eastman, State Library, Albany, N. Y., for the use of the Board.

Examples of the following classes are specially desired:

1. Small village library.
2. Town library, 10,000-20,000 v.
3. City library, 20,000-100,000 v.
4. College library of not over 100,000 v.

Only about 12 plans can be used in the tract, but librarians who will respond to this call will serve the library cause by giving to the Board material for selection which cannot otherwise be obtained.

##### FULL SET OF PRINTED PERIODICAL CARDS FOR SALE.

The Library of the University of Leipzig has notified the Board that it desires to discontinue its subscription to the periodical cards, and is prepared to part with the full set of cards already received if any purchaser wishes to take them. Negotiations in regard to price should be opened directly with the librarian of the University of Leipzig. The Publishing Board has continued up to the present to print the cards which belong to this set, so that any one who buys the cards from the University of Leipzig

can get the continuation from the Publishing Board. No other complete set of the cards is now obtainable so far as the officers of the Board are informed, and this is as good an opportunity as will occur to secure a set complete from the beginning.

### State Library Commissions.

#### MARYLAND STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

On July 24 the governor appointed the members of the State Library Commission, created by the last Legislature. Three members of the commission are provided for in the act, viz.: the state librarian (Mrs. Anne Burton Jeffers), superintendent of public instruction (M. Bates Stephens), and librarian of Enoch Pratt Free Library (Bernard C. Steiner). The others, appointed by the governor for a two-years term, are Mrs. John M. Carter, Mount Washington; Thomas B. Mackail, Baltimore; Mrs. Charlotte Newell, Tome Institute, Port Deposit; W. Scott Roberts, Centerville. The commission is "to give advice to all free libraries and public school libraries in the state and to aid in establishing new libraries or improving those already established;" also to "organize and conduct travelling libraries throughout the state, and, in addition to the books given to or bought by the commission for this purpose, they may use such miscellaneous books from the state library as may be designated by the state library committee." An appropriation of \$1,000 is granted for necessary expenses.

#### WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: F.

A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison, Wis.

At the annual meeting of the commission, held on June 7, Mr. Hutchins reported that since June 1, 1901, 12 new free libraries had been established in Wisconsin, 19 new library buildings had been begun, \$402,000 had been given for library purposes, and plans for the summer library school at Madison had been largely developed. There are now 105 free libraries in Wisconsin.

The 12 new free libraries established during the year were at Elkhorn, Stoughton, Sun Prairie, Prairie du Sac, Dodgeville, West Bend, Plymouth, Seymour, Wausau, Galesville, Pepin, and Columbus. The libraries of Madison, Neenah, and Portage have been reorganized during the year.

Of the \$402,000 given to libraries during the year, \$287,000 came from Andrew Carnegie and \$115,000 from Wisconsin citizens. In addition to these sums, \$1,500 was given to the state commission for the establishment of travelling libraries. The 19 new library buildings now in course of construction in various parts of the state range in cost from \$10,000 to \$75,000.

## State Library Associations.

### KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Edwin H. Anderson, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* Robert P. Bliss, Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.

The second annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association will be held in October, somewhere in the Pennsylvania mountains. The details will be announced in the September number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The two subjects to be taken up at the meeting are travelling libraries and library institutes. Mr. F. A. Hutchins will make an address, and conduct a round table on the first, and Mrs. S. C. Fairchild will do the same for the second. Mr. F. M. Crunden will also speak, and there will be one session to discuss the differentiation of fiction. The meeting will be on Friday and Saturday, with an opportunity to stay on for Sunday.

### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Otto Fleischner, Boston Public Library.

*Secretary:* T. Franklin Currier, Harvard College Library.

*Treasurer:* Theodosia Macurdy, Boston Public Library.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Magnolia, June 18.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: *President*, Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian Boston Public Library; *vice-presidents*, D. P. Corey, trustee Malden Public Library, Mabel Temple, librarian North Adams Public Library; *secretary*, T. Franklin Currier, Harvard College Library; *treasurer*, Theodosia Macurdy, Boston Public Library; *recorder*, Nina E. Browne, secretary A. L. A. Publishing Board.

Proposed amendments to the constitution, tending to the closer connection between the state club and the local clubs, were discussed but not adopted. The matter was referred to the executive committee with the presidents and secretaries of the local clubs.

### MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Dr. Victor A. Nilsson, East Side Branch Library, Minneapolis.

*Secretary:* Miss Clara F. Baldwin, State Library Commission, Minneapolis.

*Treasurer:* Mrs. Marie Brick, Public Library, St. Cloud.

The tenth annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held in Minneapolis in connection with the meetings of the Library Section of the N. E. A. The sessions of this section were held on Thursday and Friday afternoons in the reading-room of the University Library, and the first session of the

state association was held Friday a. m., July 11. In the absence of both the president and vice-president, Dr. W. W. Folwell, librarian of the University of Minnesota, presided. The meeting was opened with a talk on "The library profession," by Mrs. W. J. Southard, director of the Minnesota Summer School for Library Training. Mrs. Southard spoke of the necessity for training in library work, the advantages to be gained from the library schools, and of the various ways in which the small librarian may keep in touch with the development of the profession, but emphasized the fact that beyond education and training, character and tact were of most importance. Miss Emily H. Corson, of the Minnesota State Library Commission, read a very interesting paper on "The popular book," deploring the mad rush for the latest sensation, and suggesting various methods by which librarians could raise the standard of reading. A paper on "The publisher and the library," prepared by Miss Minnie McGraw, of the Mankato Public Library, was read by Dr. M. B. Wood, of the Mankato Library Board. The paper was a very good presentation of the net-price question in its relation to libraries. Discussion on these papers was deferred until the following morning, in order to allow time for the most important topic of the meeting, which was the subject of "Library legislation in Minnesota." Judge Daniel Fish, who is a director of the Minneapolis Public Library and a member of a state commission appointed to codify the laws of Minnesota, gave a very able, complete, and interesting presentation of the subject, giving the history of the library law from the beginning and showing its weak points and the need of revision. A number of library trustees were present at the meeting, and the discussion was led by Hon. C. F. Macdonald, St. Cloud; Hon. B. E. Darby, Owatonna; and Dr. M. B. Wood, Mankato, each considering some special feature of the law. After some general discussion, a committee on legislation was appointed to work in co-operation with the State Library Commission, with the purpose of introducing amendments at the next session of the Legislature, which will promote the best interests of library work in Minnesota.

Through the courtesy of the Minneapolis Public Library Board and the librarians of the city, an outing had been arranged for Friday evening. The party, including about fifty librarians and guests, went to Minnehaha Falls by trolley car, and after a brief visit to the falls, and a somewhat hasty walk down the charming glen, took the steamer for a trip down the river. Luncheon was served on the boat, and nature had added to an already beautiful scene the glories of a Minnesota sunset, which will long be remembered.

At the Saturday morning session, Mr. Warren Upham, secretary of the Minnesota His-

torical Society, gave a very valuable report on Minnesota state documents, telling of the importance of these publications to the public libraries of the state and stating how and where they might be obtained. Miss Jeannette Clarke, of the Winona Public Library, gave an interesting talk on "Printed finding lists," showing the very admirable class lists and brief bulletins which have been issued by the Winona Library. The round table was conducted by Miss Gratia Countryman, of the Minneapolis Public Library. The discussion was largely on the subjects of net prices and state documents, and a resolution was adopted, recommending that the office of state librarian should be made a non-political office. The presence of Mr. F. A. Hutchins, of the Wisconsin Library Commission, Miss M. E. Ahern, of Chicago, and Mr. Anderson H. Hopkins, of the John Crerar Library, and their interesting participation in the various discussions, added greatly to the interest of the meeting.

The following officers were elected:

President, Dr. Victor A. Nilsson, East Side Library, Minneapolis; vice-president, Mrs. Katherine M. Beals, St. Paul Public Library; secretary, Miss Clara F. Baldwin, librarian Minn. State Library Commission; treasurer, Mrs. Marie Brick, St. Cloud Public Library; executive committee, Miss Jeannette A. Clarke, Winona Free Public Library; Miss Lydia Poirier, Duluth Public Library, and the foregoing officers.

After a vote of thanks to the Minneapolis Library Board and the local committee for the entertainment of the preceding evening, the meeting adjourned.

CLARA F. BALDWIN, *Secretary*.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

*Secretary:* H. W. Denio, State Library, Concord.

*Treasurer:* Miss B. I. Parker, Public Library, Dover.

From the parent stock of the national conference at Magnolia sprang little meetings of the state associations, and on Wednesday afternoon, June 18, one was held by the New Hampshire Library Association, in the parlor of the Oceanside.

Well-known librarians, who were New Hampshire boys, — notably Mr. H. J. Carr and Mr. F. P. Hill, — gave account of their juvenile borrowing from old New Hampshire libraries, entertaining reminiscences which made one think of what a minor Mrs. Partington calls them — "remissnesses."

Professor Bisbee, of Dartmouth College, Miss Garland, of Dover, and other library workers with whom the state is favored, spoke briefly as the speech went round the circle assembled.

All present at Magnolia having an old home feeling at the mention of New Hampshire were invited to attend the meeting, and several dropped in who have become summer residents of the Granite state.

The session did not aim to be instructive, but may deserve to go down to posterity like the woman whose epitaph said, "She was so pleasant."

#### TENNESSEE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* G. H. Baskette, Nashville.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, Carnegie Library, Nashville.

As a result of active work and correspondence by the Nashville Library Club, a Tennessee Library Association was organized at a special meeting held in Nashville on May 29. Officers were elected as follows: President, G. H. Baskette, Nashville; 1st vice-president, Charles D. Johnston, Cossitt Library, Memphis; 2d vice-president, Mrs. Lula B. Epperson, Nashville; 3d vice-president, Miss Margaret Dunlap, Library Association, Chattanooga; secretary-treasurer, Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, Carnegie Library, Nashville; executive committee, Edwin Wiley, Miss Jennie E. Lauderdale, Mrs. W. D. Baird, Mr. Fisher. Meetings will be held on call of the executive board.

#### TEXAS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* W. L. Prather, State University, Austin.

*Secretary:* Benjamin Wyche, State University, Austin.

*Treasurer:* A. C. Read, Public Library, El Paso.

The Texas State Library Association was organized at a meeting held at the State University, Austin, on June 9. At the organization meeting, Judge C. W. Raines, state librarian, was elected temporary chairman, and Benjamin Wyche secretary. The attendance of nearly fifty was representative of the leading cities of the state, and the meeting was both enthusiastic and energetic. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and to nominate officers for the ensuing year. On report of the committee a formal organization was effected, and the following officers were elected: President, W. L. Prather, State University; 1st vice-president, Miss Rosa Leeper, Dallas Public Library; 2d vice-president, Mrs. J. C. Terrell, Fort Worth; secretary, Benjamin Wyche, State University Library; treasurer, A. C. Read, El Paso Public Library.

The program was devoted to consideration of the following subjects: library legislation in Texas, library organizations of the state, women's clubs and libraries, the library and the school, how to help the small library, state library commissions and travelling libra-

ries, library possibilities in Texas, plans for promoting the work in Texas—all bearing practically upon the main purpose of the meeting, and giving opportunity for useful discussion.

A committee was appointed to draft a bill for a state library commission and endeavor to secure its establishment by the Legislature.

At the close of the business sessions an informal reception was held, an exhibit of fine editions, art books, medals, and other objects of interest having been prepared for the occasion under the auspices of the library of the state university.

## Library Clubs.

### BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield, Mass.

*Secretary:* Miss Mary D. Thurston, Leicester, Mass.

*Treasurer:* Miss Eliza R. Hobbs, Brookfield, Mass.

The annual meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held in the Central Baptist Church, Southbridge, on June 3.

The morning session opened with an address of welcome by Mr. F. E. Corbin, chairman of the board of trustees of the public library. Miss M. Anna Tarbell, president of the club, responded, and a brief business session ensued, in which the following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield; vice-presidents, Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, West Brookfield, Mr. O. F. Joslin, Oxford; secretary, Miss Mary D. Thurston, Leicester; treasurer, Miss Eliza R. Hobbs, Brookfield.

Miss Mary Medlicott, of the City Library, Springfield, opened a discussion on "How to make the library and its advantages known." She said, in part, that although of late years the library has come to be placed at the disposal of people of all classes, there is yet much to be done in the way of making its treasures known to the public.

This may be accomplished first by posting at the library lists of books—the most recent additions, those of local or current interest, children's lists, and others. These may be supplemented by picture bulletins, made by mounting on cardboard illustrations cut from magazines, publishers' catalogs, or worn-out books of travel, or they may be made of the inexpensive Perry and Brown pictures. Care must be taken in arranging these bulletins, that the pictures may not be placed haphazard, but grouped about some favorite author or place of historic interest.

The next step in advertising is to reach outside of the library by providing lists for the reader to carry home. Miss Medlicott showed

some of the typewritten and printed lists which are in use at the Springfield library, also some of the picture bulletins. The library can reach out too through the local papers, the literary clubs, the public schools, and in numberless ways that are always presenting themselves to the watchful librarian.

After dinner, which was served by the ladies of the church, the meeting was called to order at two o'clock, and the suggestion of the Massachusetts Library Club that the local clubs become sections of the larger organization, while retaining their own officers and management, was approved by the members.

"Common sense applied to library buildings" was the subject of a paper by W. I. Fletcher, of the Amherst College Library. Mr. Fletcher thinks that too many buildings sacrifice practicability to architectural beauty. They make magnificent monuments, but are entirely out of keeping with their purpose. Administration should be the fundamental consideration—the building should be fitted to it. The Forbes Library at Northampton he considers a model of fitness.

Mrs. J. C. F. Wheelock, of Southbridge, was the first speaker on "Co-operation between the public library and local organizations." She was followed by Mrs. W. D. Wilson, representing another literary club. Both spoke of the help that a trained librarian can give to club members, and in the general discussion following the idea was brought out that in co-operation lies the secret of success in all lines of progress.

MARY D. THURSTON, *Secretary*.

### CAPE COD LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* C. F. Swift, Yarmouth.

*Secretary:* Martha N. Soule, State Normal School, Hyannis.

A special meeting of the club was held at Chatham on June 4, with an attendance of about 30. It was an all day session, including a drive about the picturesque town and a visit to the lighthouse, dinner at the Hawes House, and a business session at the Eldredge Library. Miss Elizabeth Nye, of the Sturgis Library, Barnstable, was elected official representative of the club at the American Library Association at Magnolia. The recommendation that the club become a section of the Massachusetts Library Club was formally approved. Papers were read by Miss Soule and Miss Nye, and Rev. W. H. Mayhew and Heman A. Harding made addresses.

### WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* F. G. Willcox, Public Library, Holyoke.

*Secretary:* Miss May Ashley, Greenfield.

*Treasurer:* Mrs. A. J. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

The fourth annual meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held June 6,



at Orange, with an attendance of about 60 people, representing nearly 20 different localities. Rev. L. A. Freeman, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Orange Library, opened the morning session with a few words of welcome. He was followed by a sketch of the "Progress of the year in the libraries of Western Massachusetts," by George Stockwell, of Westfield, president of the club. Very material progress has been made in many ways. Conway has received the most important gift in the Marshall Field building. Granville has also built a library well adapted to its purpose, South Hadley and Hadley have buildings in prospect, and Southampton and Tyringham have started a movement in that direction. Several towns have received larger appropriations, and libraries already well established report the adoption of the two-book system, the removal of the age limit, improvements in the charging system, the establishment of branches, and other changes, all in the line of progress.

Miss Harriet B. Winsor, of the Springfield Library, gave the first paper on "How to bring the best books and the people together." She began by defining best books as not necessarily the best books so called, but the best books the people will read. The choice of these "best" books may be made from publishers' lists, from book reviews, from books sent up on approval by dealers, and from carefully annotated lists gotten out by librarians and special students, the latter of which is the most satisfactory method. She suggested a great many simple, practical ways of interesting the people in the books, such as getting ministers, doctors, and teachers to suggest as they have opportunity, making the room cheerful with plenty of light, plants, and very simple pictures, such as could be cut from magazines, mounted and changed often, bringing together in one place all the books about a man or an event prominent in the public eye. "In short, try to make your library as comfortable, clean, and attractive as you would wish your own home to be, and be yourself as cordial as you would wish to be in your own home. Always have an air of helpfulness and be sure and make the people think the library is all theirs and you are simply there to help make the most and best use of it."

A paper written by Rev. J. D. Reid, of Greenfield, and read by Miss Delia Nims, a trustee of the same library, opened the discussion on "How trustees may help or hinder." Mr. Reid showed that as the library belongs to the community, the trustees are bound to make the library serve the public interest. One of their especial duties is to provide a suitable librarian, upon whom shall rest the management of the library in detail. In his or her province belongs whatever requires expert or technical judgment, and the minutiae of routine administration. The best results may be looked for in an atmosphere of mutual appreci-

ation and co-operation. Where both parties make much of standing on their rights, and each views the other as his natural enemy, the interest of the library and of the reading public is sure to suffer. Like everything else of human interest, all this is a matter, not of machinery, but of personality. The main thing is to have the right kind of librarian and the right kind of trustees. An interesting discussion between trustees followed, one side maintaining with Mr. Reid that the right sort of librarian should be selected, and she be allowed to carry the general responsibility of the library; the other, that the trustees should hold themselves responsible.

W. I. Fletcher, of Amherst College, followed with a paper on "Libraries on wheels." He showed how well equipped our towns are with books, and well-chosen ones, and how often, even in the places where they should be considered the greatest boon, they stand on the shelves for months at a time unread. Not until the public library finds some way to adopt the idea of carrying the books to the people, if necessary buying fewer books and spending some of its money on this work, will it fulfil its function and make readers, as it should, of all the people. The last feature of the morning session was a talk on "Book repairing," by Miss Mary Medlicott, of the Springfield City Library, and a practical illustration of the talk by James A. Lowell, also of that library.

After dinner at the Mansion house, the afternoon session opened with business. An amendment making the retiring president and secretary members of the executive board was passed. It was voted to ask the Massachusetts Library Club that the Western Massachusetts Library Club be made a section of the Massachusetts club, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. G. Willcox, of Holyoke; vice-presidents, G. N. Kingsbury, of Westfield, Miss Julia Kavana, of Wendell; secretary, Miss May Ashley, of Greenfield; treasurer, Mrs. A. J. Hawks, of Williamsburg.

H. H. Ballard, librarian of the Berkshire Athenæum, Pittsfield, gave a brief talk on "How to furnish an up-to-date catalog to be used by patrons at their homes." He suggested two devices, one which might be called a cumulative finding list, printed on linotype and as each addition was made, the lines shifted so that an alphabetical arrangement was maintained. The second plan was to insert each new addition to bulletins on leaves, so that page 2, made up of A's, should be followed by supplementary page 2A, also made up of A's, although the two pages could not follow in strictly alphabetical order.

Rev. C. H. Hamlin, of Easthampton, gave the last address of the afternoon, taking as his subject "The new vocation of the librarian."

IDA F. FARRAR, *Secretary*.

## Library Schools and Training Classes.

### CHAUTAUQUA LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The following students began a six weeks' course of instruction at the Chautauqua Summer Library School on July 5:

- Avann, *Mrs.* Eleanor T., Albion, Mich.; M.A. Baldwin University, Berea, O., 1873; librarian Albion College Library.
- Ball, Rosa, Albion, Mich.; B.S. Albion College, 1896; assistant librarian Albion College Library.
- Chipman, Katherine A., Anderson, Ind.; librarian Public Library, Anderson, Ind.
- Cotton, Willia D., Marietta, O.; Ph.B. Marietta College, 1898; librarian Marietta Public Library.
- Fitzgibbon, Eleanor, Carnegie, Pa.; Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1897.
- Gates, Sarah F., Canton, Pa.; Mount Holyoke College, 1890-92; librarian Canton Public Library.
- Gault, Edna M., West Middlesex, Pa.
- Hayman, Althea M., Middleport, O.; Marietta College, 1891-92.
- Horton, Jessie L., New Athens, O.; Franklin College, New Athens, O., 1890, 1900; librarian Franklin College Library.
- Lemen, Martha E., Dansville, N. Y.; Ingham University, Leroy, N. Y., 1889-91; Alma College, Mich., 1901-2.
- McKinney, Gertrude, Grove City, Pa.; M.A. Grove City College, 1898; librarian Carnegie Free Library, Grove City, Pa.
- Martin, Mary W., New York City; librarian Chautauqua Free Library.
- Morse, Miriam, Beaver, Pa.; B.A. Beaver College, 1900.
- Norman, Mabel E., Bradford, Pa.; substitute assistant Carnegie Public Library, Bradford, Pa.
- Reynolds, Georgia, Elkhart, Ind.; Oberlin College, 1892-94.
- Sawyer, *Mrs.* Harriet Price, Kent, O.; B.L. Oberlin College, 1890; apprentice Oberlin College Library.
- Sawyer, Mary, Boxford, Mass.; B.A. Mount Holyoke College, 1876.
- Silver, Lena, Cleveland, O., Normal School, Washington, D. C., 1883-84.
- Skinner, Jeanie B., Chambersburg, Pa.; B.A. Wilson College, 1897; librarian Wilson College Library.
- Stoddard, Florence L., East Brookfield, Mass.; Wellesley College, 1896-97.
- Tuckerman, Josephine, Jamestown, N. Y.; substitute assistant James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y.
- Walter, Alice E., Kennedy, O.; Glendale Female College, 1883-84; librarian Pleasant Ridge branch Cincinnati Public Library.

Woodcock, Mabel E., Canastota, N. Y.; assistant Canastota Public Library.

### Special Students:

- Becker, Helena, Chicago, Ill.
- Underhill, Hannah L., Bath, N. Y.; librarian Davenport Library, Bath, N. Y.
- Wales, Caroline I., Toledo, O.; assistant Toledo Public Library.

The school, now holding its second annual session, is conducted under the general direction of Melvil Dewey. The resident director is Miss Mary E. Hazeltine, assisted by Miss M. E. Robbins, Miss Anna R. Phelps, and Miss A. R. Hazeltine, as instructors. Lectures have been given by Mr. Dewey, Mr. H. L. Elmendorf, Mr. W. R. Eastman, and Mr. A. L. Peck. The course is intended to help the librarians of small libraries, who have neither the time nor the money to spend on the more extended courses furnished by the various library schools.

### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The commencement exercises were held Monday, June 9. The following are the names of the graduates: Alice C. Atwood, Martha J. Conner, Ida J. Dacus, Frances E. Earhart, Emily M. Haynes, Charles E. Janvrin, Mrs. J. A. Jones, Kathrine McAlarney, Euphemia D. MacRitchie, Alice H. Newman, Bertha E. Rich, Jessie S. Sawyer, Alvena M. Surdam, Miriam B. Wharton, Bertha Wilder.

The graduates, accompanied by Miss Brown, started Tuesday, June 10, on a visit to the libraries of New York and Boston, afterwards attending the A. L. A. conference at Magnolia. A reunion of the graduates of the school was held during the conference.

On May 12 Mr. Cutter visited the school and spoke to the students on the subject of the Expansive classification. Miss Mary P. Farr gave an interesting account of her work of organizing the Johnson Public Library at Hackensack.

### PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Ida J. Dacus, class of '02, resumes her position as librarian of the Library of Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.

Miss Alvena M. Surdam, class of '02, has been appointed head desk assistant, Public Library, Trenton, N. J.

Miss Harriet A. Mumford, class of '97, will organize the McCann Library of Morristown, Pa.

Miss Anna B. Day, class of '01, has been appointed librarian of the Connellsville (Pa.) Public Library.

Miss Emma C. Wells, class of '98, has been appointed cataloger in the Public Library of Paterson, N. J.

Miss Florence L. Drinker, class of '00, has been appointed assistant in the Public Library of Portland, Oregon.



Miss Beulah S. White, class of '00, has been appointed departmental librarian, University of Pennsylvania Library.

Miss Emily M. Haynes, class of '01, has resumed her position as librarian of the Joshua Hyde Library, Sturbridge, Mass.

#### ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

##### THE YEAR'S WORK.

The year just closed has been a successful one in spite of many disadvantages due to overcrowding and division of classes on account of the great size of the junior class.

Sixteen students have presented theses for the degree of B. L. S. and a large senior class is assured for next year.

It is the policy of the school to have the members of the library school faculty engaged in practical library work. Thus it is that each member of the teaching force is at the head of a department in the university library. It is also desired to seek the co-operation of the university faculty in those lines of work in which they are specialists. During the past year members of the university faculty to the number of 19 have addressed the senior class on the bibliography of their respective subjects. These lectures, together with general lectures by prominent librarians from different parts of the country, the lectures of the annual inspection visit to Chicago libraries, and the lectures before the library club, bring the total up to 36 lectures which have been provided during the year to supplement or enrich the regular course.

During the past year 35 positions have been filled by graduates or former students of the school. The kind of positions filled is shown by the following list: librarians, 7; assistant librarians, 2; organizers, 4; catalogers, 6; assistant catalogers, 3; loan desk assistants, 2; assistants in summer school 1; revisers, 2; assistants, 7; substitutes, 1. These have been distributed among nine states, as follows: District of Columbia, 3; Illinois, 17; Iowa, 5; Kentucky, 1; Massachusetts, 1; New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 4; Texas, 1; Wisconsin, 2.

##### CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF B. L. S., JUNE, 1902.

Lillian Belle Arnold: Children's work in Champaign Public Library.

Adaline Maitland Baker: Departmental or group libraries.

Edith Clark, A.B. (University of Illinois), 1899: Partial bibliography of Niagara Falls.

Margaret Dunbar, B. L. (Monmouth College), 1896: List of books recommended for first purchase for a Normal School Library.

Mabel Louise Geiger: Study of Peoria Public Library.

Laura Russell Gibbs. (Bibliography presented in 1898.)

Edna Lucy Goss: Periodical literature in a library.

Marjorie Graves: Children's work in Champaign Public Library.

Harriet Emma Howe: Pedagogical library and museum of the University of Illinois.

Jennie Alice Hulce, Ph. M. (Hillsdale College), 1899: How to found a library in Hillsdale, Michigan.

Esther Anna Maxwell: Sunday School library, First Presbyterian church, Champaign.

Ada Patton: Plans for a public library in Paxton.

Arthur Bourne Smith, Ph. B. (Wesleyan university), 1900: Academic preparation for prospective library school students with outline courses of study.

Ellen Garfield Smith: Branch, delivery, and deposit stations.

Ida May Spaulding: Ten programs for a study club on Wisconsin history.

Lavinia Steele: Library commissions.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

##### REGISTER.

A "Register of the New York State Library School, Jan. 5, 1887-Dec. 31, 1901," is issued as Bulletin 73 (Library School 11) of the University of the State of New York. It gives a remarkable showing of what has been done, through this pioneer agency, for the development of trained librarianship. The register covers the first fifteen years of the school, and contains a complete list of the 363 matriculated students, with data for each as to residence, library school, college and library relations, attendance at and membership in library associations, and other professional activities. Summaries include a chronologic table of the most important events in the history of the school, positions filled, A. L. A. attendance, alumni lectures, etc. Of the 363 students recorded 287 are women. One hundred and eighteen were residents of New York, 234 from 23 other states, 3 from England, 2 from Nova Scotia, and 1 each from Australia, Germany, Holland, Norway, and Sweden. College degrees are held by 196, and 57 have taken partial college courses. In all, 87 colleges are represented, Wellesley leading with 27, followed by Smith with 22, Vassar 18, Cornell and Harvard 17 each, Mount Holyoke 13, Michigan 12, Nebraska 8, Chicago and Northwestern 7 each, Syracuse 6, Stanford 5, Alfred (N. Y.), Brown, Bryn Mawr, Oberlin, Radcliffe, and Yale 4 each; Adelbert, Bowdoin, Colgate, Rochester, Swarthmore, Wisconsin, and Women's College of Baltimore 3 each. The 62 other colleges include Dalhousie College (Halifax), Newnham College (Cambridge), Heidelberg University, and Kongelige Norske Frederiks Universitet, Kristiania.

During the 15 years the students have filled 409 positions in New York, 495 in 29 other

states, 28 in the District of Columbia, and 6 in 4 foreign countries, making a total of 938 positions. Of the total number of students 112 are not now in library work, 14 have died, 98 withdrawn, and 28 women have married.

The register of students is arranged chronologically by classes, names being given in alphabetical order. The only point for criticism is the system of abbreviations adopted, which is carried to a degree verging on the grotesque. This, and omission of capitals and periods, gives such entries as "clsfr and ctgr Galesburg (Ill) p. l. F 99-Jl 00," "ref ln and ctgr Vassar col lib Jl 92-date; at ALA mtgs 92, 93, 97, 00, mem L S assn," which, closely packed in small type, have a paralyzing effect upon the ordinary brain.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

##### ANNUAL MEETING.

The ninth annual meeting of the New York State Library School Association was held during the A. L. A. conference at Magnolia, on Wednesday, June 18. Mr. Frank C. Patten, '88, president, was in the chair, and about a hundred members were present. After the usual minutes, reports, and business the president made a brief report of progress. He announced that the association had more than doubled in membership in the last year, counting now 195 on its rolls. He spoke also of the handbook of the association, to be published as soon as possible after the meeting. (This handbook is now printed and distributed.) He then reported that Mr. Clement W. Andrews, librarian of the John Crerar Library, was the unanimous choice of the executive board for the alumni lecture 1901-02, and that Mr. Andrews had accepted the invitation of the board. He delivered in June three lectures on the bibliography of science, and these will be printed and distributed to all members of the association. It was voted to continue the alumni lectureship.

Mr. Patten then introduced Miss Josephine A. Clark, '90, librarian of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who spoke on the need of more specialization in library training. Miss Clark made a strong plea for especial preparation for such work as the cataloging of public documents, and suggested various ways in which this training could be given and used.

A motion was then made to make the Advisory Committee on the Library School a permanent committee. Such a committee was appointed for 1900-01, Miss E. E. Clarke, '89, being chairman, and it made a report of great value. The motion to establish such a committee as a regular part of the association work was unanimously carried. It was later announced that the executive board had appointed the following committee: Mr. E. H. Anderson, '92, to serve 1902-03; Mr. J. L. Harrison, '93,

to serve 1902-04; Miss C. M. Underhill, '89, to serve 1902-03. The committee chose Mr. Anderson as chairman.

The nominating committee made its report and the following officers for 1902-03 were elected: President, Miss C. M. Underhill, '89; 1st vice-president, Miss M. F. Williams, '99; 2d vice-president, Mr. W. F. Yust, '01; secretary-treasurer, Miss I. G. Lord, '97; executive board, the officers and Miss E. G. Thorne, '97; Miss M. E. Hawley, '93; and Mr. J. I. Wyer, '98.

The meeting then adjourned for social intercourse. After some time thus passed President Patten again called the meeting to order to say that Mrs. Fairchild and Mr. Dewey had come in and would speak to the association. He introduced Mrs. Fairchild, who spoke briefly on the need of time for meditation and true leisure, and on the great danger that this need may be neglected in the hurry and bustle of library work.

Mr. Patten then introduced Mr. Dewey, who supplemented Mrs. Fairchild's remarks by a plea for the keeping the physical nature in proper trim to do the highest kind of work.

After Mr. Dewey's speech the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

##### HANDBOOK.

The handbook of the association (No. 1, 1902. 32 p. T.) is issued in a neat little pamphlet. The introduction gives a short sketch of the association since its organization at Lake Placid in 1894; and this is followed by constitution and officers, list of alumni lectureships, and a full list of members.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

##### ACCEPTED APPLICANTS FOR CLASS OF 1903.

Adams, Edith, Wellesley, Mass.; graduate Weston H. S.; graduate Wheaton Seminary.  
Allen, Helen Chatson, South Westport, Mass.; graduate Bridgewater Normal School.  
Austin, Henrietta Griffith, Orange, N. J.; graduate East Orange H. S.  
Bethune, Edith Véronique, Toronto, Canada.  
Bolton, Mary Veronica, Richfield Springs, N. Y.; graduate Richfield Springs H. S.  
Churchill, George M., Elmwood, Mass.; graduate Boston University.  
Claffin, Alta B., Cleveland, O.; graduate Toledo H. S.  
Corning, Herbert L., Brooklyn, N. Y.; graduate Brooklyn Latin School; graduate Cornell Univ. Engineering School.  
Fritz, Margaretta, Berlin, Germany; graduate Guild H. S., Wolfenbüttel, Germany.  
Gleason, Caroline F., Lansing, Mich.; graduate Lansing H. S.; Univ. of Mich., 1892-93.  
Jackson, Mrs. Arabella H., Westerleigh, S. C.; graduate Geneseo State Normal School.

Jonas, Katharine, Decatur, Ga.  
 Lee, Mary Cornelia, Manhattan, Kan.; graduate Kansas Univ.  
 McSurely, Ella, Oxford, O.; graduate Missouri Univ.  
 Mann, Justine, Fays, N. D.; graduate Kansas City H. S. and St. Agnes School, Albany.  
 Miller, Edith L., New York City; graduate DeLancey School, N. Y. City.  
 Morris, Louise R., East Orange, N. J.; graduate East Orange H. S.  
 Mulligan, Emily Hazel, Yonkers, N. Y.; graduate Yonkers H. S.  
 Perry, Eva May, Monument Beach, Mass.; graduate Bowne H. S.  
 Rathbone, Frances, Oakfield, N. Y.  
 Stevens, Edward Francis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; graduate Colby College.  
 Ward, Alvaretta P., Columbus, O.; graduate Granville College.  
 Williams, Lucia K., Indianapolis, Ind.; Heltemuth College, 1891-92.  
 Wray, Elizabeth B., Yonkers, N. Y.; graduate Yonkers H. S.  
 Wright, Ruth M., Avon, N. Y.; graduate Avon H. S.

## GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the graduates of the Pratt Institute Library School, at the A. L. A. Conference, took a form different from the usual reception. An excursion to Gloucester, and a pleasant afternoon on the rocks there, made the event a very delightful one. There was a good attendance of graduates. Miss Hewins, of Hartford, was Miss Plummer's guest for the occasion.

## PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Caroline Burnite, class of 1894, has returned after a year abroad, during which she attended the library lectures of Dr. Dzratzko at the University of Göttingen and visited libraries in Germany and Italy.

Miss Charlotte Douglas Keith, class of '94, branch librarian of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, was married June 19 to Rev. Shelton Bissell.

Miss Leslie Merritt, class of 1899 and 1900, has been appointed head cataloger at the Brookline (Mass.) Public Library.

## LIBRARY TRAINING COURSE AT SIMMONS COLLEGE.

Simmons College, established in Boston, under charter of 1899, by the will of the late John Simmons, for the "instruction of women in such branches of art, science, and industry as may be serviceable in enabling them to acquire a livelihood," announces that a regular four-year course in library training will be begun in the year 1902-3. For that year the college departments will comprise Household economics, Secretarial work, Library training, and Science. The library course will include in addition to instruction in handwriting, cata-

logging, classification, and technical subjects, the study of English, French, German, physics, history, English literature and composition, and physical training. Beginning with the following year it is expected that an advanced technical course of one or more years will be offered for those who have had the necessary preparation. For the regular course at present the only entrance requirement is graduation from a well-equipped high school, or its equivalent. Further information may be had on application to the secretary of the college, 30 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SUMMER SCHOOL.

The summer course in library training conducted under the auspices of the University of California — which is the first formal library school organized on the Pacific coast — was opened during the last week in June for its six weeks' session. The director is Miss Mary Floyd Williams, B. L. S., of the Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco. The number of students is limited to 22, but double that number of applications were received. Among the students are Miss Charlotte Baker, librarian of the College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts at Mesilla Park, N. M.; Miss Mary L. Innes from the Public Library of Dillon, Mont.; Mrs. Almeda N. Jay, librarian of the Public Library, Grand Junction, Col.; Miss Esther Nelson from the University of Utah Library, Salt Lake; and Miss Clara Northrup, assistant in the Portland Public Library. The other 17 are from college and municipal libraries throughout California.

## WISCONSIN SUMMER SCHOOL.

One of the officers of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission writes as follows regarding the summer library school now in session at the state university, under its auspices:

"We have one of the best summer library schools this year that we have ever had. Twenty-five students are taking the elementary course, 18 former students have returned for the supplementary work, which has been outlined with special reference to their individual problems and perplexities, and about 50 more are registered for Miss Hasse's public documents course. Librarians are coming from as far west as Washington and Colorado, and as far east as New York, for this course. The summer library school of Wisconsin is no longer an experiment; but its worth is substantiated through the good work done by those who have attended its sessions. No one is admitted who has not had actual library experience. We make a great deal of the social side of the school, having informal parties, evening talks, picnics, drives, etc., that the students may get acquainted and discuss their problems."

## Reviews.

HANDBOOK of library organization; compiled by the library commissions of Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin. April, 1902. Edited by the Minnesota Library Commission. Minneapolis, Minn. 79 p. O.

This contribution of the Minnesota Library Commission to the co-operative work of the several library commissions of northwest is one of the most practical and useful "library documents" of the year. It will be of service especially to those taking up the establishment or re-organization of small libraries. The topics dealt with cover Organization, Housing the books, The books, Administration, Library extension, Librarianship, Library supplies, these being treated from the point of view of the small popular library; active in children's work, and ranging in size from 500 to 2,000 volumes. There are illustrations of cards, card trays, Mr. Eastman's suggested plan for a small library building, lists of supplies, of library literature, and an abundance of concise practical hints.

THE LITERATURE OF AMERICAN HISTORY: a bibliographical guide in which the scope, character and comparative worth of books in selected lists are set forth in brief notes by critics of authority; edited for the American Library Association by J. N. Larned. (American Library Association annotated lists.) Boston. Published for the American Library Association by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1902. 9 + 588 p. O. net, \$6.

This dignified and imposing volume is the most important contribution to bibliographical literature that has been made in a long time. It is important intrinsically in its matter and quality, but still more as an example of co-operation in bibliographical work, and as an object lesson in the practical working out of the "evaluation" theory. "Appraisal," "evaluation," the principle of authoritative book selection, which Mr. George Iles sponsored and has championed for so long, is here presented in a form that commands thoughtful attention and must promote a more serious consideration of Mr. Iles' great project for the critical annotation of modern literature in all its branches.

The "Larned 'guide,'" as it is likely to be known, has been in preparation under the general direction of the A. L. A. Publishing Board for several years, and its plan and scope are, in the main, familiar to library

workers, so that they need only be outlined here. Briefly, the work carries out on a much larger scale the plan followed in the two preceding A. L. A. publications, "List of books for girls and women and their clubs," issued in 1895, and the "Bibliography of fine art," of 1897, and like them it has been made possible only through the generous financial aid and devoted services of Mr. Iles, who with characteristic modesty has not permitted his name to appear on the title-page. The volume represents four years of work and the services of some two-score contributors, in addition to those of Mr. Iles and Mr. Larned, the latter's work as editor being also given entirely as a labor of love. The carrying out of the scheme was undertaken in the spring of 1898, when Mr. Iles provided for its execution and continuation by a gift of \$10,000, which, however, represents only a part of his total contributions. The choice of Mr. Larned as general editor was especially happy, as his work on his own great compendium of "History for ready reference" gave him peculiar fitness for work in the field of historical bibliography. Under his direction a noteworthy corps of contributors was secured, nearly all men eminent in historical study and experienced in reviewing. The list of contributors is given in full on the title-page. It includes among others the names of Edward S. Bourne, Edward Channing, Davis R. Dewey, B. A. Hinsdale, Samuel Macauley Jackson, Herbert L. Osgood, Edwin E. Sparks, George M. Wrong, Gen. Jacob D. Cox, Samuel Adams Drake, Grace King, Paul Leicester Ford, W. E. Foster, J. K. Hosmer, William McLennan, R. G. Thwaites, Stephen B. Weeks, and George Parker Winship. To three contributors of special fitness three divisions of the work were assigned *in toto*. These were the late Paul Leicester Ford, to whom was confided the division dealing with "sources" of American history—archives, collections of documents, and like material; William McLennan, who has handled the Canadian division with painstaking care; and George Parker Winship, librarian of the John Carter Brown collection, who is responsible for the record of Spanish, Portuguese, and West Indian material. To other specialists were assigned the literature of their subjects, as church history to Dr. Jackson, education to the late B. A. Hinsdale, and so on.

In his brief "Introductory" Mr. Larned points out that the "Guide" is "intended to be neither an exhaustive bibliography of American history nor merely a selection of the best books in that department of literature, nor does it name merely curious books. The se-

lective aim in its preparation has been to embrace the books of every character, good, bad, and indifferent, concerning which it seems to be important that readers of various classes should be told what their merit or demerit is. This takes in text-books for school children as well as source books for historians and treatises for statesmen; and it includes a considerable class of popular writings from past generations which have disappeared from the bookstores, but which survive on the shelves of public libraries, where lingering echoes of an old undeserved reputation help to carry them into unwary hands." It is thus made clear that selection is based on practical reasoning, though there is ground for dissent from some of the principles set forth. In particular, it is an open question how far books should be included for the sole purpose of condemnation. Despite Mr. Larned's reasoning, it seems superfluous, and, indeed, undesirable to place on record in such a work books that are unworthy, inaccurate, or superseded. Inclusion in a work of this character might well be made the proof of a book's fitness. If it is not here it is because it was not worth noting, would be a fair rule to follow, for no work of this kind, if it be kept within practical limits, can include more than a small proportion of all the poor or unreliable literature, and at the same time be really a "guide" to books of the better sort.

The work is classed in six main divisions — Sources; America at large; the United States; the United States by sections; Canada; Spanish and Portuguese America and the West Indies. Each division has numerous sub-divisions, sometimes arranged by subject, in other cases chronologically. Thus, under "America at large" are the sub-divisions *General history*, with sub-classes Early government explorations and surveys, Later geographical and geographical surveys, National surveys, state surveys, Miscellaneous geographical literature; *Archæology-Anthropology*, with its sub-classes Archæological studies, Aborigines; *European discovery and early exploration*, with sub-classes, General accounts and collections, Pre-Columbian discovery, Spanish and Portuguese discovery and early exploration, Other discoveries and early exploration. Under "United States" the divisions cover Historical periods, with chronological sub-classes, Comprehensive history, Constitutional and institutional history and exposition, Economic history, Educational history, Church history. The Canadian section presents first materials for history (cartography, bibliogra-

phy, documents, society transactions), followed by constitutional and institutional history, comprehensive histories, French régime, English régime, history of the several provinces, and educational history, while the Spanish-American section covers first general works and then regional divisions. Following the main divisions is an appendix contributed by Professor Channing, giving lists of books suggested for a school library, a town library, and a private working library. A list of publishers cited and a most detailed and thorough index, covering 110 pages, complete the work.

In all, at a general estimate, about 5,000 titles are recorded in the main divisions, with annotations varying in extent from two lines to fifty. Author entries are given, except for biographies, which appear under name of subject; and in the main titles are given with sufficient fulness and with bibliographical accuracy, place and date of publication, publisher, and number of volumes being indicated. Entries are numbered consecutively, and the index refers to section numbers instead of to paging. These entries run from 1 to 4145, but in many cases a single section number applies to a series of reports or collection of documents, so that the total of entries is in excess of the section number record.

The annotations call for a word of special comment, as they are the essential feature of the "appraisal" scheme. On the whole, only praise can be given to the skill, accuracy, and excellence embodied in these brief critical comments. Each annotation bears the initials of its contributor, or other indication of its source. In the main the annotations are admirable, compact, and lucid, setting forth simply the essential points of the work noted. It is unfortunate that a considerable number are drawn from reviews, written with another purpose, or from earlier works of reference, for, excellent as these often are, they are not in accord with the principle of special expert evaluation. It is most interesting to turn the pages and note the variety and wealth of the information presented and analyzed. No brief review can hope to indicate adequately its range and richness. Only a careful examination by those familiar with the great field of American historical literature, its pitfalls and its by-ways, can make clear how remarkable a task has here been accomplished in the classification, presentation, and analysis of this immense mass of material. Much, that as a rule is familiar only to the special student or scholar, is here set forth and made available, in the full record of the publications of histori-



cal societies and clubs, the Force tracts, the Hakluyt series, the archives, surveys, and official records, while the index gives clue to the most minute, curious, and elusive facts and details. One criticism here may be made in the form of a suggestion, that for rare volumes, older works, sets of scarce society serials, or like publications, it would be most desirable to indicate libraries or other institutions in which copies are available for public use. As the record now is, the student is directed to much material, but left in ignorance as to where he may consult it. To a certain degree this information could be supplied if such library should check on the page margins titles of works in its own collection; but this is an inadequate remedy. The inclusion of this data in later editions or future "guides" of this character would not be a serious undertaking and would be a most useful, and indeed essential, addition.

The work lends itself to a variety of uses — uses likely to increase and multiply as its scope becomes better known. It is of value in every library as a guide for the reader and to the librarian, and in the rounding out of the collection; its appendixes give valuable suggestions for the smallest library of town or club or school, or for the private book-buyer; and to all interested in American history, as serious workers or as "gentle readers," it is a veritable storehouse of interest and information. The volume is handsomely printed, with a broad clear page, similar in form, style, and binding to the familiar Poole and A. L. A. index volumes. It is intended that the "appraisal" here begun shall be continued by a supplementary series of annotations on the current and future literature of American history, edited by Mr. Philip P. Wells, librarian of the Yale Law School, and we understand that this continuation work is already well in hand, under the general direction of the Publishing Board.

It but remains to affirm the conviction that in this "Guide" the cause of "appraisal" has received a practical demonstration of utility and effectiveness that is likely to have important results. It was fitting that at its Magnolia conference the American Library Association should have put on record "its sense of the wisdom, persistence, and munificence" of Mr. Hles in planning and carrying through this notable enterprise. Time and use must, of course, test its value, but if their verdict goes to confirm this first judgment, the systematic "appraisal of literature," on a broad, general plan, is likely to be an organized bibliographical activity of the future.

STEINER, Bernard C., ed. Rev. Thomas Bray: his life and selected works relating to Maryland. (Maryland Historical Society, Fund publication, no. 37.) Baltimore, 1901. 252 p. 8°. pap. \$3.

This number, although it bears the date of 1901 as the year of publication, was not, as a matter of fact, issued until 1902 was several months old.

In 1896 Dr. Steiner published in the October number of the *American Historical Review* (2: 59-75) an extended article on "The American libraries of Rev. Thomas Bray." Of this article, reviewed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of November of that year (21: 501), it was said: "Dr. Steiner has written a new chapter in the history of the public library movement in America." In the volume before us there are republished the pamphlets, etc., by Bray, on which the article in the *American Historical Review* was based. Some of these are now exceedingly rare. The library of the Maryland Historical Society contains by far the most complete collection of Bray's works to be found in the United States. For several of them the Society paid more than \$50 each, at the rate of almost \$3 per page. The republishing of these rare works on libraries, etc., will enable libraries to obtain at a moderate price the works relating to the first American library movement.

Preceding the works by Bray is "A short historical account of the life and designs of Thomas Bray, D.D." (p. 9-50), from an unpublished manuscript in the Bodleian Library, by the Rev. Richard Rawlinson. Rawlinson's life of Bray is the basis of an anonymous pamphlet, "Publick spirit, illustrated in the life and designs of the Reverend Thomas Bray."

Following the life of Bray are his works, p. 51-205, as follows: —

"An essay towards promoting all necessary and useful knowledge, both divine and human, in all parts of His Majesty's dominions, both at home and abroad." London, 1697.

"Apostolick charity, its nature and excellence consider'd in a discourse upon Dan. 12.3." London, 1698.

"The necessity of an early religion, being a sermon preached the 5th of May before the honourable Assembly of Maryland." Annapolis, 1700.

"Several circular letters to the clergy of Maryland, subsequent to their late visitation, to enforce such resolutions as were taken therein." London, 1701.

"A memorial representing the present state of religion on the continent of North-America." London, 1700.

"The present state of the Protestant religion in Maryland."

"A letter from Dr. Bray to such as have contributed towards the propagating Christian knowledge in the plantations."

"A memorial representing the present case of the church in Maryland with relation to its establishment by law."

"*Bibliotheca parochialis*: or, a scheme of such theological heads both general and particular, as are more peculiarly requisite to be well studied by every pastor of a parish. Together with a catalogue of books which may be read upon each of these points." Part I. London, 1697.

Following the works of Bray is an appendix, "An answer to a letter from Dr. Bray, directed to such as have contributed towards the propagating Christian knowledge in the plantations," by Joseph Wyeth (London, 1700), and "A list of His Majesty's council of Maryland, and the burgesses of the General Assembly of the said province." The notes by the editor include pages 235-252.

The works by Bray of special interest to librarians are the "Essay towards promoting all necessary and useful knowledge" and his "*Bibliotheca parochialis*." The latter was printed before the former and is frequently referred to in the Essay. These two pamphlets clearly show that Dr. Bray was two centuries in advance of his time. How modern his ideas were is best shown by a few quotations: "That within a Month after, the following Books to the value of Thirty Pound, be sent down into the subscribing Deanaries to such Places as from the Visitation shall be directed. And that they be made up in such Boxes, or Book-Presses, with Shelves in them, and Locks and Doors to 'em, as will serve both to preserve 'em in the Carriage down, and in the Place where they shall be deposited for the Publick Benefit. And being kept in such moveable Repositories, they can at any time be remov'd to any other part of the Deanary, as by the Vote of the Clergy at a Visitation shall be judged most convenient to have 'em lodg'd in; and that without the Charge of building any Room wherein to lay 'em up." This is the traveling library of to-day.

The whole scheme of libraries, their cost, the methods of raising funds for the purchase of books, and how they may be preserved, is carefully considered and worked out in detail. The latter — their preservation — is so interesting that we let Bray tell it in his own way:

"*Thirdly, and now I am to show how the Lending Libraries particularly, may be preserved.*

"How the *Parochial* may be secur'd from Loss or Imbezelment, is, I hope satisfactorily shewed in the Prefatory Epistle to the *Bibliotheca Parochialis*: But it being design'd that these *Lending Libraries* should travel abroad, it may seem that the Books will be in

danger to be soon lost by passing through so many hands: However, in order to their being fully secur'd, it may be provided by these following Methods: 1. That they be marked upon the Covers to what Deanary they belong. 2. That they be lock'd up in Book-Presses made on purpose to keep them in. 3. That they be deposited with the Rural Dean, or with the Minister or School-Master in some Market-Town, if near the Centre of the Deanary, that so they may with very little trouble be sent for any Market-day, and as easily return'd within a limited time: And it may be presum'd, that any Minister or School-Master, for the use of such a Library under his Key, will be willing to undertake the trouble to lend out the Books, and receive them in upon occasion. 4. That the Limitation of Time for keeping a borrowed Book be determined by the Reverend Subscribers at the Visitation, as a Month for a Folio, a Fortnight for a 40. and a Week for an 80. which will have this good Effect, that a Book will be read over with speed and care; which if one's own, might lye in a Study without being quickly or very carefully perused, upon presumption that being one's own it may at any time be read; and therefore this by the way may be considered as one Advantage of *Lending Libraries*. 5. That the Borrower having sent a Note desiring any Book, his Note be filed up, and his Name entered in a Book kept in the Library for that purpose, what Year, Month and Day he borrowed such a Book; and upon the Return of the Book, the Note be also return'd, and the Name of the Borrower cross'd out. 6. That a Register of the Books belonging to every Deanary, be given to the respective Bishops, and Arch-Deacons. 7. That each Library may be visited once a Year by the Arch-Deacon in Person, or by three of his Clergy deputed by him to see that the Books be not imbezeled or lost. And by these means I believe they will be very well preserved; for why? Their being Letter'd to what Deanary they belong, will prevent their being transferr'd into any Man's private keeping; or if they are, they'll be as readily discover'd and own'd, as any living Creature by its Ear-Mark; and the Arch-Deacon's Visitation will call 'em all in once a-year: And indeed so far am I from fearing that those Libraries will suffer any Diminution by loss of Books, that I believe that they will daily encrease; for the thing being once put on foot, the Clergy at every Visitation will be apt to continue some small Subscriptions to buy in the new pieces as they shall come forth; especially such as shall tend considerably to the improvement of any part of Christian Knowledge. And moreover, the Foundation being once laid, many Learned Persons amongst the Clergy, and others who have a Zeal for the Churches Good, will be

likely to leave at their Death, their own Libraries, as additions to these Lending Libraries proposed, and perhaps Legacies to buy Books.

"But to proceed, if now and then a Book should be lost, this ought no more to discourage our Design, than it should have hindered our Fore-Fathers from building of Parsonage-Houses for us, because sometimes they fall to decay; or from giving Tythes and Glebe for the Maintenance of the Clergy, because those do suffer daily diminutions by Modus's growing upon us through the importunity of some, and the more Violent Sacrilegious Invasions of the Churches Rights by others. Not to say, That there may be Provision made by Law to secure these Libraries, and to repair their Loss, as well as the other Dilapidations of the Church.

"And whereas it may be objected, that the Books will be so often Borrow'd, that it will be hard for any one to have the Book he wants. I am so far from being much concerned to answer it, that I heartily wish the great Use and frequent Borrowing of Books out of these Libraries, may make it a real Objection."

This pamphlet, the "Essay towards promoting all necessary and useful knowledge," from which the above quotations are taken, closes with a catalog of books designed to lay the foundation of lending libraries to be placed in all the market towns in England. References to Dr. Bray's high regard for libraries recur again and again in his other works.

Of the "Bibliotheca parochialis" Dr. Steiner reprints only the introduction and the "Proposals for the encouragement and promoting of religion and learning in the foreign plantations." From the Proposals the following quotations are taken: "3. That in Order to the Preservation of every such Library to succeeding Ages without Loss (as far as can be Humanly provided in any thing of that kind) there be made an exact Catalogue of the Books belonging to the Library of each Parish; and that every such Catalogue be fairly written in four Books of Vellum provided for that purpose: The first whereof to be left with the Lord Bishop of London for the time being; a second with his Commissary, or some chief Clergyman in every of those Plantations where such Libraries are provided; and a third to remain in the respective Libraries themselves: and a fourth to be deposited in the Vestry of each of the said Parishes.

"4. That the Commissary be obliged, at least once in three Years, Personally to make a Parochial Visitation; And then, besides the Charge of his Duty in other respects, that it be incumbent also upon him, particularly to inspect the Parochial Libraries, and to see that none of the Books be Imbezell'd or Lost: And that the Church-Wardens of each Parish be also obliged, every Year, before the Visita-

tion, to inform themselves in what Condition the said Books are, and to Present accordingly at the Visitation.

"5. That for further Security to preserve them from Loss and Imbezelment, and that they may be known where-ever they are found; in every Book, on the one side of the Cover, shall be Letter'd these Words, SUB AUSPICIIS WILLIELMI III. on the other side the Name of the Parish to which these Books do belong: EX. GR. E. BIBLIOTHECA DE MARY-TOWN: E. BIBLIOTHECA DE JAMES-TOWN, &c.

"6. That the Minister of each Parish, his Heirs and Administrators, may be obliged, by Virtue of an Act of Assembly provided and made for that purpose, to make good what Books shall be Imbezelled or Lost by his fault.

"Means of obtaining such Parochial Libraries.

"1. That Application be made to the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, for their Charitable Contributions to so Pious a Work; and especially that the Merchants and Traders to the Foreign Plantations be earnestly call'd upon, as Persons principally concern'd, to encourage this Design: It being most reasonable to expect, that in Gratitude to God, and the Inhabitants of those Plantations, the more plentifully they have reaped of their Temporal Things, the more liberally they should sow to them in Spiritual Things.

"2. That Application be also made to such Learned Authors as are now living, that they would bestow some of their own Books, which shall be judged useful to the Purposes aforesaid. Lastly, in Gratitude to the Benefactors towards this Pious Design, all those who shall Contribute any thing thereunto, shall have their Names and respective Sums; And the Authors shall have the number of Books given by 'em, transmitted to Posterity, by being Registered in Books kept for that purpose in each of the Libraries, and deposited in the Vestry of every Parish."

Bray was a man of great energy. He founded the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and his missionary zeal was the cause of his efforts in behalf of libraries. In the two societies founded by Bray his influence is still at work, and has been continuous for two centuries. To what extent he influenced the library movement of the present day it is difficult to determine. There is reason to believe, however, that his library ideas were not wholly lost or forgotten (or even inoperative) during the century and a half preceding the modern public library movement.

The references to the notes for the "Bibliotheca parochialis" are somewhat confused, so that considerable annoyance is caused in referring to them. The numbers do not refer to the proper notes. There is no index.

## Library Economy and History.

## GENERAL.

DANA, John Cotton. Fiction in libraries. (In *N. Y. Times Saturday Review*, June 8.)

Mr. Dana's main point is that "the question is not one of close censorship or complete *laissez faire*, but a question of more or less supervision. I believe supervision has generally been insufficient in the selection of fiction." His review of the general arguments against close fiction selection and supervision is keen and practical, and his suggested remedy is an abundant supply of a few of the best novels of the past, and an unyielding discrimination against the current novels "which haunt our bookstalls and appeal to the majority."

*How to Help Boys* (3 Dexter Row, Charlestown, Boston) in its quarterly issue for July considers almost exclusively the subject "Boys' reading." Its contents include "Some recent studies of boys' tastes in reading," by W. B. Forbush; "Books and children," by Julian Hawthorne; "Boys' reading, from the publishers' standpoint," by D. C. Heath and Warren F. Gregory; "List of books for boys' reading," by Caroline M. Hewins; "Suggestions for a boy's own library," by Frances Jenkins Olcott, and other articles and notes that will be of interest to those concerned with library work for young people.

*The Library* for July contains an elaborate paper by A. W. Pollard, on "Two illustrated Italian Bibles," with many interesting facsimiles; the second instalment of G. F. Barwick's account of "Humphrey Wanley and the Harleian Library;" and the third section of Sketchley's review of "English book illustration of to-day," with bibliography appended. There are other shorter bibliographical contributions.

*The Library Association Record* for June is mainly devoted to a reprint of Augustus De Morgan's essay "On the difficulty of correct description of books," published in 1853. It will be remembered that this essay was recently reprinted in pamphlet form by the Bibliographical Society of Chicago. It is a curious coincidence that De Morgan's paper should have been chosen thus almost simultaneously by two different editors, and that each editor should be unaware that any other reprint had been or was to be undertaken.

*The Nineteenth Century* for July contains a most interesting account of "The Islamic libraries," by Khuda Buksh, late chief justice of Hyderabad, India, whose own remarkable private collection of Oriental literature now forms the public library of Patna, India. The brief description of that library given in this article is reprinted elsewhere. In his review of

the Islamic libraries, which is a series of incidents and allusions rather than a historical study, Khuda Buksh emphasizes the services to learning rendered by the followers of Islam. To Moslem Spain "Europe owes perhaps the largest debt, for it was Spain which handed the lamps of learning to the Aryans of the West when they were able to receive it." Many of the famous libraries of Caliphs and Moslem scholars are described, among them the royal library of the Fatemides of Cairo, with its 100,000 volumes, to which "the public of all classes were admitted and had permission to read or copy as they pleased, the works which the Caliph had sent to it from her own libraries."

## LOCAL.

*Alameda (Cal.) P. L.* The cornerstone of the new Carnegie library building was laid with elaborate Masonic ceremonies on the afternoon of July 13.

*Ashby, Mass., Campbell Memorial L.* The handsome memorial library building, given to Ashby by Edwin Chapman, of Boston, was dedicated June 17. The building is classic in style, built of red pressed brick, 50 x 40 feet in dimensions. It is a story and a half in height, the centre of the roof being formed by a copper dome with glass lights, which rises over the delivery room. The delivery room is 16 x 10 feet, and opens from the entrance vestibule. The counter is of marble. On either side are the reading and art rooms, each 13 x 23. They are entered through marble archways and are furnished in birch. The stack room, at the rear, has eight large double stacks.

*Belmont (Mass.) P. L.* The handsome new library building, the gift of William G. J. and Esther C. Underwood, as a memorial to their son, was formally opened on June 18. Dedication exercises were held in the evening. The library stands on Pleasant street, completing the handsome square of public buildings in the centre of the town. It is the only library in the state to have a smoking-room.

*Binghamton, N. Y.* The proposition to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$75,000 for a library building was carried at a special election held in June, by a majority vote of 498.

*Bridgeport (Cl.) P. L.* (21st rpt. — year ending June 1, 1902.) Added, 1,927; total, 38,140. Issued, home use, 149,216; ref. use, 22,606; new registration, 1,822; total registration, 17,260; receipts and expenses, \$27,921.28.

During the year alterations were completed whereby the library is enlarged to nearly twice its original size. These included a children's room, which has been generally appreciated. Unfortunately, in the face of enlargement requiring increased service, the library appropri-

ation was reduced \$2,000 — to an amount less than was received in 1895. Under the circumstances, and especially in view of "the recent very serious increase in the price of books," it will be "impossible to provide for the full use of all the improvements in the enlarged building."

Four free art exhibitions were held during the year, and there were delivered 27 free lectures to adults and 12 illustrated free lectures to children.

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L.* A delivery station has been opened at 333 Bleecker street, to be known as the Ridgewood Station. The books, about 700 in number, were turned over to the city by the Ridgewood Household Club, which had been carrying on the library in connection with other philanthropic work for some months. The use of the room was also given by the club. The station differs from a branch only in the hours of opening, which are 12 a week instead of 76. Miss Margaret Gash, Pratt Institute, 1900, is in charge. The Astral Branch, which was turned over to the city on Sept. 15, 1901, by the Pratt Institute Free Library, was closed for nine days during the month of May that the room might be remodeled and refurnished, as an open-shelf library. This leaves the Schermerhorn street branch, formerly the Union for Christian work, the only one of the 19 branches with closed shelves. Of the 9 apprentices who completed their six-months term in April, 8 were certified to the Civil Service Commission for the eligible list of the library.

On the evening of June 3 the staff of the library gave a reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Hill, to commemorate the first anniversary of Mr. Hill's taking office as chief librarian. The only guests were the directors and apprentices. There were 120 present.

The July circulation for home use, exclusive of traveling libraries, was 105,691 v., a gain over July, 1901, of about 27,000 v. The library has spent for books, from January to July inclusive, \$21,161.42.

A site for the new central building has been secured, at Franklin avenue opposite Hancock street. The property is 100 X 125 feet and adjoins the Unity Club. It was bought by direct purchase for \$24,000.

*Charleston (S. C.) L. Soc.* At the annual meeting of the society held June 10, the following statistics were presented: Added, 2,801; total cataloged, 16,202. Issued, home use, 34,973, of which 25,552 v. were fiction. New members, 47; total membership, 421. Receipts, \$1,895.02; expenses, \$1,871.66. The most notable gift of the year was a set of the Jesuit Relations, from ex-Mayor William A. Courtenay.

*Chattanooga (Ga.) Carnegie L.* The site at Georgia avenue and East Eighth street, reported favorably upon by the sites committee

of the library board, was accepted by the city council on June 3, when an ordinance was passed authorizing its purchase for \$15,500.

*Chelsea (Mass.) P. L.* (32d rpt. — year ending Dec. 31 1901.) Added, 561; total, 17,503. Issued, home use, 74,498; school use, 1,528. New registration, 674; total registration, 2,259.

A children's room was established during the year, and as a result many more juvenile books are now needed.

The year's circulation shows a decrease of 2,484 v. from the record of 1900. This is accounted for by a novel combination of reasons: "the tragic death of President McKinley, and the local smallpox scare."

*Chicago, John Crerar L.* (7th rpt., 1901.) The year was notable for the action taken toward securing a central site for a permanent building on the Lake Front Park. Plans for the building were based on an estimate furnished by the librarian of the amount of space likely to be required for the next forty or fifty years. "His report included shelf room for one million volumes, a reading room for 400 readers, a periodical reading room for 100 readers, other special reading and study rooms, and proportional provision for administration."

Accessions for the year were 11,320 (9,438 purchased); total, 76,432. Of 5,720 gifts only 1,882 were entered in the list of accessions. The total recorded use of books was 32,193, and there were 1,046 admissions to the stack. Number of visitors, 54,828. Expenses for the year were \$93,290.23 (administration, rent, etc., \$59,665.71; books, periodicals, and binding, \$31,410.71).

The first serious loss sustained by the library occurred on the evening of February 18, when a serious fire broke out in the bindery of Ringer & Hertzberg, binders for the library. The total loss to the library amounted to \$803.71, and included 177 volumes, 158 volumes of serials, 46 pamphlets and other material. The money loss was covered by insurance, but it has proved impossible to replace some of the volumes, so that breaks in sets have occurred, "which damage their value far more than the original cost of the missing volumes." This accident has emphasized the need of a fireproof building with quarters for a bindery.

Special attention is given to the Library of Congress printed catalog cards, to which the library has subscribed from the first.

In administrative details "an important change has been made in the treatment of serials. Only publications which do not appear in complete volumes, are of composite character, and are intended to continue publication indefinitely will be kept in the periodical alcove. All other serial publications will be considered as continuations and placed in charge of a special assistant."

The library has issued, as a 10-page pam-



phlet, with frontispiece portrait of Mr. Crerar, Mr. Andrews' account of "The John Crerar Library, 1894-1901," reprinted from Blanchard's "History of Chicago." This forms an attractive handbook of the library, including an historical sketch and a description of the collections.

*Cincinnati (O.) P. L.* (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1901.) As this report appears a year after the close of the period it covers, much of the information recorded has already been noted in these columns. Added 14,233 v., 7,955 pm.; total, 215,558 v., 35,751 pm. Issued, home use, 689,544 (fict. 77.6%), of which 207,631 were drawn through the 40 delivery stations. Registration, 39,961. Receipts and expenses, \$98,404.02.

There is a good frontispiece of the main hall, numerous illustrations of other departments, and some interesting diagrams of variations in circulation. The report covers the first year's administration of Mr. Hodges, who was appointed librarian in May, 1900. His special efforts have been given to developing the facilities for open access, and bringing the library into closer relation with the public. A department for the blind has been established with the aid of a newly organized Cincinnati Library Society for the Blind. Traveling libraries have been sent out to the farming districts of the county, and to the city fire-engine houses and like places; a beginning in home library work has been made, and the children's department has been developed. The apprentice training system has been introduced, with a class of six members.

*Cleveland (O.) P. L.* (33d rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added, 1,469; total, 171,592. Issued, home use, 809,515 (fict. 36.2%; juv. fict. 20.9%). Attendance, 441,164. New registration, 13,800; total cards in use, 59,861. Receipts, \$99,914.54.

A detailed and interesting report. The librarian's general review is followed by a more elaborate statement from the vice-librarian, Miss Eastman, which includes reports from heads of departments and branch libraries.

During the year the library was removed to the temporary main building which it will occupy until a permanent and more adequate structure can be erected. The removal, and the consequent closing of the main library for over four months, naturally largely reduced both the circulation and the accessions, but made it possible to carry forward much needed work in cataloging arrears, etc. An interesting plan adopted as an aid in the removal was the special issue, when desired, of five books upon each card, to be returned after the opening of the library. As a result of this, many borrowers were supplied with additional reading for the period that the library was

closed, and incidentally the number of books to be moved was much lessened.

Mr. Brett describes somewhat fully the arrangement of the new building, which has, however, been already noted in these columns. He points out that the building is still inadequate, and can in no way be regarded as taking the place of a substantial and permanent structure.

A department of stations has been created, under a stations librarian, for the administration of the increasing work done through these agencies. The organization of a separate children's department has also been effected, with Miss Effie Power as children's librarian. A special need is the appointment of a reference librarian for the main library collection, which now numbers over 30,000 v. More shelf-room for the newspaper collection is also badly needed.

"The needs of the library go far beyond these, and are much greater than can be met with the funds now available. It needs one million dollars to expend for buildings for a main library and branches, for which the funds now on hand would largely if not entirely provide sites. It needs as much more, that is, another million, as a book endowment fund, from the proceeds of which the more permanent and valuable collections may be built up. The library system so organized would require not less than \$150,000 annually to support it. These sums, large as they are, would not provide any more adequately for our library work than our public schools and colleges are provided for by public support and endowment."

Miss Eastman's report, with its numerous quotations from other members of the staff, deserves more attention than can be given it in a brief summary and will repay careful reading. The most significant thing about the report of the Cleveland Library, which applies also to the recent reports of other large libraries, is the evident tendency toward a more elaborate organization, the creation of various departments each under a chief or head, the development of branch or delivery systems, and the general increase in the machinery of administration.

*Columbus, Ga.* The city council on July 2 voted to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$25,000 for a library building. The vote as first taken was 8 to 8, and the deciding ballot was cast by the mayor. The site will be purchased by public subscription.

*Des Moines (Ia.) P. L.* (10th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added, 2,937; total, 30,001. Issued home use, 141,031 (fict. 53.93%; juv. 28.59%); ref. use, 28,745. Receipts, \$15,865.82; expenses, \$13,811.

A capital report, well arranged and well printed. New features in the year's work have been the opening of a children's room, re-reg-

istration of borrowers, and the preparation of numerous subject catalogs for reference room use. The percentage of fiction issued was 3.76 less than in the year preceding. The duplicate "pay collection" "continues to be an aid in meeting the demand for popular new books." The revision of the catalog has been begun and is progressing slowly.

The opening of the children's department on March 28 "marked a consummation long desired by every one connected with library administration. The conditions under which the work is being done are still far from ideal, but even with all the existing disadvantages the room is a vast improvement."

The preparation of 44 reference bibliographies for the reference department (covering 2,937 cards) is described. These were made with direct relation to study work in the schools, in local clubs, and like demands, and they have proved extremely useful.

*East St. Louis (Ill.) P. L.* (Rpt. — year ending May 31, 1902.) Added, 1,770; total, 16,795. Issued, 52,359, of which 38,051 were issued at the main library, 8,942 through the delivery stations, and 2,401 through schools; reference issue, 2,957. Fiction issued, including juvenile, 84%. New registration, 1,271; cards in use, 2,140; expenses, \$7,298.02.

The year's circulation was accomplished without the loss of a single book, which is attributed to the operation of the Newark charging system recently adopted. Comparative tables of the issue, attendance, and class percentages show the years ending May 31, 1901 and 1902, to have been the most successful years in the library's history. In 1901 the per cent. of fiction issued was reduced from 88.50% in 1897 to 82.01% (including juvenile). "The problem of supplying the demand for the latest popular works was solved in part by the adoption of the 'duplicate' and 'seven-day' systems." Over 14% of the total home issue was through the five delivery stations now in operation. The total registration is over 7,000, and probably one-half of these are children who are "ardent patrons of the library whom neither adverse weather nor the library's remote situation from residence centres can deter." A notable effort in the direction of co-operation between school and library was the formation of a library club composed almost entirely of school teachers. During the year there were circulated through the pay envelopes of the largest employers of labor over 4,000 printed slips calling attention to the advantages of the library. A complete dictionary finding list of English prose fiction, adult and juvenile, has been prepared for publication. The list comprises nearly 10,000 entries, and it was necessary to make catalog cards for about 5,000 books included in it, as they had never been cataloged nor shelf-listed.

*Iowa State L.* (28th rpt. — two years ending June 30, 1901.) Added, 10,632; total (miscellaneous, law, traveling libs., and historical collections), 89,547.

The most important event in the two years covered was the consolidation of the various state library departments — previously separate organizations — into one institution under one general administration. The transfer of material effected under this reorganization revealed the great need of additional shelf-room. Mr. Brigham says: "This condition with which we are confronted emphasizes the supreme necessity of speedily completing the Historical Building, that the miscellaneous portion of the State Library, now temporarily occupying space needed by, and by law accorded to, the law, document, and traveling library departments, may be wholly removed to the Historical Building as directed by the last General Assembly, and that the already congested newspaper section of the historical department may be speedily relieved."

The work of the several departments is separately reported on. The traveling library work, it is found, "is becoming more and more dependent on the library commission for its development, and the library commission is finding it increasingly essential as a means to the principal end of its labors, namely, the founding and upbuilding of self-sustaining free public libraries." The transfer of this department to the direct care of the library commission is recommended.

Appended to the report is a full D. C. list of accessions, followed by a list of state and government documents and an author list.

*Lexington (Ky.) Carnegie L.* On June 15 a meeting of the Lexington Library Company was held and final action was taken transferring the property of the association to the newly-organized Carnegie Free Public Library. The purchase from the funds of the association of a site for the new building was also ratified. This action terminates the existence of the Lexington Library Company, but gives to the new free public library the nucleus of an excellent institution. The transfer is made on condition that all property and assets thus transferred shall be devoted to free public library purposes, and that "if at any time said public library should be abandoned and not maintained, that all of the property herein conveyed shall revert to the Lexington Library Company."

*Ludlow (Vt.) Fletcher Memorial L.* "The book of the Fletcher Memorial Library" has been issued in commemoration of the beautiful building given to Ludlow by Allen M. Fletcher. It is a tall octavo pamphlet of forty pages, beautifully printed on heavy tinted paper with fine portrait and many illustrations, and tied with white silk cord in a cover of rich brown.

It contains biographical sketches of Stoughton and Allen Fletcher, a description of the building, and an account of the dedication exercises, with the addresses delivered on that occasion.

*McKeesport (Pa.) Carnegie L.* The handsome Carnegie library building was dedicated on the afternoon of July 15, and in the evening a large musical and public reception was held. The building cost \$50,000 and is maintained by a yearly appropriation of \$3,000. Mr. Carnegie's offer was made and accepted in 1899. Miss Emily J. Kuhns is librarian.

The library now contains 3,000 v., costing \$2,500, which were the gift of Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, on condition that a like sum of \$2,500 be raised within three months by the citizens of McKeesport. Five hundred dollars of the sum required had been pledged in advance.

*Mankato (Minn.) Carnegie L.* The cornerstone of the Carnegie library building was laid on July 2, with Masonic ceremonies.

*Massachusetts State L.* (Rpt. year ending Sept. 30, 1901.) Added, 4,779 v., 4,416 pm. The expenses for books, periodicals, pamphlets, etc., were \$6,543.08; for binding, \$870.30.

The usual careful and useful list of additions for the year makes up the bulk of the report (p. 13-269).

*Mesinee (Wis.) Joseph Dessert P. L.* (3d rpt.—year ending Feb. 14, 1902.) Added, 246; total, 899. Issued, home use, 3,659 (fict. 2,860, incl. juv. fict.). New registration, 95; active borrowers, 250.

*New Bedford (Mass.) P. L.* (50th rpt., 1901.) Added, 3,680; total, 77,707. Issued, home use, 111,849 (fict. 767%). New cards issued 1,615. Expenses, \$17,353.11.

Mr. Tripp, the librarian, refers to the movement in many libraries to cut down purchases of fiction, but expresses his opinion that "if the people want fiction—and 75% of them do—fiction they must have, till by judicious suggestion and advice something better is demanded."

*New Britain (Cl.) Institute.* (48th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1902.) Added, "over 3,000;" total not stated. Issued, home use, 128,561 (fict. 41%). Number borrowers, 4,700. Receipts and expenses, \$9,559.38.

The report is mainly devoted to a description of the beautiful new building in which the library was installed in May, 1901. The removal has been followed by increased work under far more pleasant and useful conditions.

*New York City, Aguilar F. L. Soc.* (13th rpt.—year ending Oct. 31, 1901.) Added, 11,278; total, 78,940. Issued, home use, 781,379, an increase of 109,271, of which about half is juvenile. Receipts, \$46,481.70; expenses, \$44,740.36.

"In no year since the foundation of the library has the work been so effective," says Dr. Leipziger, in presenting the report of the library committee. This seems borne out by the report of the librarian, who reviews briefly the work of each of the four libraries, the traveling library, and the cataloging department. The Fifth-street library was removed during the year to new and attractive quarters at Avenue C and 7th street, where it occupies three upper stories in a bank building. This library "is one of the pioneer children's libraries. Most of the children of the neighborhood have been coming to it since they were little children, and they now compose the majority of the adult readers." In the new quarters the separation of the children's department has attracted many more adult readers.

From the traveling library department 33,667 v. were sent to 23 schools and clubs, nine vacation playgrounds, and other places.

*New York City, School libraries.* At a meeting of the Board of Education on July 7 provision was made for appointment of a supervisor of school libraries at a salary of \$2,500 a year. Heretofore Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, supervisor of libraries and lectures, has had entire control of all the libraries connected with the Board of Education. By the change now made in the by-laws, he is now relieved of the charge of the libraries, and his title will be supervisor of lectures. He will also be relieved of half of the work he has been performing. Dr. Leipziger's salary was recently raised from \$5,000 to \$6,000 a year. The new office created is an important one, as the supervisor will have entire control of the school library system of Greater New York, which it is expected will be largely developed.

*Oakland (Cal.) F. L.* The new Carnegie building was dedicated on the evening of June 30, with elaborate exercises. The chief address was delivered by President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California; and Charles S. Green, the librarian, read a dedicatory poem entitled "The fruit of the tree of knowledge."

The building cost \$50,000, the amount of Mr. Carnegie's gift; and in addition the purchase of the site and the equipment of the children's room were carried through by efforts of the members of the Ebell Society, the leading local women's club.

*Parmelee L., Chicago.* On June 24 a receiver was appointed for the Parmelee Library Company, a commercial concern which has been carrying on a system of circulating libraries for several years. Its liabilities are said to reach \$30,000. The company has been conducted for about 16 years, and is said to have about 125,000 books scattered in its various branches throughout the country, especially in the Middle West and South-west.

*Pennsylvania State College, Centre Co.* At the commencement exercises, held in June, it was announced that the board of trustees had taken the action necessary to secure Andrew Carnegie's offered donation of \$100,000 for a library building. Work on the building will begin during the summer.

*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Carnegie L.* (6th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1902.) Added, 21,187; total, 138,278, of which 90,577 are in the central library. Issued, home use, 488,126, an increase of 12.18% over the previous year, with a decrease of nearly 3% in the issue of fiction (64.10%). New registration, 6,501; total registration, 42,182.

This report is an extremely interesting review of the activities of a great city library, admirably organized and equipped for the broadest kind of work. It covers in sequence the various departments, — catalog, circulation, reference, reading rooms, — branches, children's department, and printing department, and it will repay reading in full.

It is intended to issue during the year a complete printed classed catalog of the entire collection. This will probably make two volumes, of some 1,500 pages each. Its preparation has been simplified by the fact that all the composition for it has been accumulating for years, in the form of linotype slugs, saved after first being used for the card catalog and monthly bulletin. "If we print the proposed catalog we can melt down the standing metal and use it again and again, saving only the composition for future supplements. With the two complete dictionary card catalogs already provided for the public, and a classed catalog in book form, in which all the books on a given subject and related subjects are grouped together, we shall be prepared to offer unusual advantages not only to the general reader, but also to the special student."

As frontispiece to the report is given a large folding map of Pittsburgh, with indication of the library agencies, — central building, branches (5), deposit stations (2), school collections (45), home libraries (30), reading clubs (11). This may be studied to advantage as showing a carefully-developed scheme for the distribution of library facilities.

Special attention is given to the work of the children's department, which includes storytelling and reading circles, the supply of books in school and at summer playgrounds, the establishment of home libraries and reading clubs in tenement districts, and the conduct of the training school for children's librarians. One interesting point touched upon is the difficulty of selecting children's books. "Now that our book collections are older and the children have read much, the question of selection has become more complicated. There are children who claim to have read many, if not

all, of the books in the children's rooms; there are also children who have developed tastes which must be satisfied, yet guided. Moreover, when children are rapidly passing into the period of adolescence we have to meet an entirely new demand. They are wavering between the use of the children's room and the adult library, and at this stage we must lead them from children's books to the best of adult literature." To this end there have been selected and placed on the children's shelves "a collection of good books written for adults, but within the interest and comprehension of young people. These books are not kept separate, but are shelved with the juvenile volumes, so that the children who browse among them may come across them casually."

The library has issued a well-printed, illustrated manual, giving "Some information about the Carnegie Library," and prepared especially in view of the Pittsburgh meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The full description of the various departments and branches will be interesting and suggestive to librarians.

*Providence (R. I.) P. L.* (24th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added, 6,819; total, 99,520. Issued, home use, 120,604 (fict. 56 + %), a gain of 14,152 over the preceding year. New registration, 6,908; total cards in use, 16,079. Receipts, \$61,176.25; expenses, \$60,750.38.

Several changes have occurred during the year in the library force, and Mr. Foster points out that "one of the library's greatest needs is the establishment of a system of carefully graded examinations for admission to the library force, and also a training department in connection with the library."

There is evident a decrease in the circulation of fiction. In the children's department the amount of non-fiction issued is very marked, and in the main collections there is apparent "a steady gain in the proportional use of works in the 'arts and sciences' as compared with those in the 'historical classes.'"

A sub-station delivery system to schools and clubs has been put in operation, with excellent results.

"The reference work is developing and expanding to a degree not equalled by any other department," the special factors toward this end being the large supply of books on open shelves and the generous issue of shelf permits. "The annoying mutilations which made it necessary to place a lock on the door of the Map Room (admitting readers only on application to an attendant) are deeply to be regretted. This course is apparently unavoidable, so long as there is no separate attendant for this room. These mutilations have not, as yet, been traced to any one person, but it is supposed that all are the work of one hand."

*Quincy (Ill.) P. L.* At the annual meeting of the board, held in July, the directors elected as librarian Miss Margaret Ringier, for six years deputy librarian. The services of the librarian then in office, Miss Elizabeth Wales, were thus summarily dispensed with. The only notification Miss Wales received of the proposed action was conveyed in a letter sent to her just previous to the meeting by Dr. J. B. Shawgo, president of the board, which stated simply that "owing to financial reasons a majority of the board have decided not to employ you for the ensuing year, and by the request of the board you are hereby notified of the same in advance of the regular meeting." Miss Wales was absent on vacation at the time of the meeting, and the note of dismissal was sent, as explained by the vice-president, "to save her railroad fare in coming back." She had been given no previous intimation of the possible result of the annual meeting. Three members of the board were absent from the meeting, a quorum of five being present. The only reason given for the action taken is that the library's appropriation does not permit it to continue the librarian's salary at the rate previously paid. The excellence of Miss Wales' administration of the library seems to be generally admitted. According to the new organization effected at the meeting Miss Margaret Ringier was promoted to the post of librarian at a salary of \$50 per month, or \$25 less than was paid previously; Miss Leonora Wall was made deputy librarian at \$25. The janitor receives \$45, but \$5 less than the librarian, and the page \$20. The directors state that the saving of Miss Wales' salary of \$900 a year, despite the advance made in the other salaries, will give the board much more money for the purchase of books.

*St. Paul (Minn.) P. L.* (20th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added, 4,251; total, 54,550. Issued, home use, 172,855 (fict. 49.04%; juv. 25.98%). New registration, 5,096; cards in use, 11,211. Receipts, \$24,462.80; expenses, \$20,779.79.

The home use shows a gain of 10,945 over the preceding year.

*Swissvale, Pa.* Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$25,000 for a library building was accepted on July 8.

*Syracuse (N. Y.) P. L.* On June 6 the board adopted the following classification of library employees:

Class A, heads of departments, maximum pay \$75 a month.

Class B, assistants to heads of departments, maximum pay \$50 a month.

Class C, general helpers, maximum pay \$45 a month.

Class D, second grade helpers, maximum pay \$30 a month.

*Tacoma (Wash.) P. L.* In its April bulletin the library recorded a total of 12,906 v., being a gain of 4,340 during two years. During April there were 10,977 v. issued for home use. With this gain in circulation the issue of fiction has decreased 11 per cent.

*Titusville, Pa.* At a special election held June 30, it was voted to accept the offer of the Benson heirs for a free public library. The gift was conditional upon an annual city appropriation of \$2,000 for maintenance. The building will cost between \$25,000 and \$40,000. There was much adverse feeling against the acceptance of the offer, when first made, and even after it had been accepted by the council that body refused to grant an appropriation, and it was withdrawn by the donors. The recent election was held to secure final public decision.

*Tyringham (Mass.) Town L.* The cornerstone of the new library building was laid on June 29, when addresses were made by Richard Watson Gilder, R. S. Rudd, and Rev. Mr. Rowland. Among those present were Mrs. Edith Wharton, Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote, and Miss Anne Douglas Sedgwick. The library is being built by the town itself, the architect, H. Neill Wilson, gives his services, and the land is also a gift.

*Washington (D. C.) P. L.* The new Carnegie building will be opened to the public on October 1. It is expected that Mr. Carnegie will attend the opening exercises.

*Wesleyan Univ. L., Middletown, Ct.* During the year ending April 30 there were presented to the library 1,212 bound volumes and 5,618 pamphlets and periodicals. The largest single gift consisted of 418 bound volumes, 21 pamphlets, and 109 packages of clippings from the library of the late Rev. Joseph Pullman, class of '63, presented by his widow.

*Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L.* By recent action of the board of education the course at the Wilmington High School has been so extended as to give hereafter preparation for admission to college. In celebration of this action the library prepared a general exhibit, including special bulletins showing college buildings and life, special lists of college stories, and the use of college pennants and emblems for decoration. Catalogs from nearly all the colleges of the East, and from all the larger universities, were arranged alphabetically on a shelf in the reading room, and many fine pictures of college buildings were displayed. The exhibit aroused very general interest among young people and older readers.

*Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L.* (42d rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1901.) Added, 5,819; total, 135,791, of which 25,471 are in the Green Library, 47,459 in the intermediate apartment, and 62,861 in the circulating department.



Issued, home use, 224,552; ref. use, 119,131; Sunday use, 2,513; holiday use, 890. To children under 15 years 39,692 v. were issued, an increase of 18,845 v. over the previous year.

This, however, does not represent the whole use of books by children, which Mr. Green gives at about 71,000 v. The total increase in the use of the library over the preceding year is given as 24,712. Through the eight delivery stations 14,644 v. were issued. New registration, 4,957; total registration, 38,666. Receipts, \$44,992.98; expenses, \$42,521.39.

Five exhibitions of photographs and other reproductions were held during the year. "A successful experiment has been tried this year in imparting, in an elementary way, bibliographical knowledge. The course of lessons was opened by Mr. E. Harlow Russell, the accomplished principal of the State Normal School in Worcester. Two hundred and fifty teachers and others came to the library building to listen to him as he handled a large number of books placed before him, and showed the audience the especial value of every book in aiding in the work of teaching. A second lesson, on books useful to persons interested in the study of botany, was given by Miss Helen A. Ball. She is thoroughly conversant with the literature of the subject, and gave a very admirable account of the merits and defects of works upon flowers and botany.

"The idea of the librarian in starting work of this kind was to bring together the best books in the library on some subject of immediate interest, and engage a speaker of large knowledge of the literature of the subject to talk about the value of the books, in themselves, and for special purposes. The results have been so good that preparations are making to continue the work the present year."

#### FOREIGN.

*Bodleian L., Oxford.* (Rpt., 1901.) The accessions for the year reached a total of 63,858 "printed and manuscript items," of which 45,577 were received under the copyright act and 11,180 were acquired by gift or exchange. It is estimated that the annual increase of the library equals about 17,000 octavo volumes. Among the most important manuscript additions were "the only known copy of the York Gradual, a large folio of the 15th cent., with the music in full;" an extraordinary Burmese volume, supposed to be about 70 years old, describing and illustrating the royal collection of elephants, many of which are in the most brilliant colors, "suggesting that the animals themselves had undergone the process of painting," and a singular Chinese manuscript consisting of portraits of Buddhist saints drawn on sacred fig leaves specially prepared.

The illness of the librarian is referred to with regret. The celebration of the tercentenary of Sir Thomas Bodley's foundation will take place on October 8 and 9.

#### Gifts and Bequests.

*Chicago, Library bequests.* By the will of the late Huntington W. Jackson, of Chicago, bequests of \$1,000 each were left to each of the following institutions among others: Chicago Art Institute, Chicago Bible Society, Chicago Society of Home Teaching and Free Library for the Blind, Chicago Historical Society, Chicago Literary Club, Field Columbian Museum, John Crerar Library. In each case the interest on the legacy is to be devoted to the purchase of books.

*Utica (N. Y.) P. L.* By the will of the late Dr. Anson Judd Upson the library receives a bequest of \$5,000, the income to be used for the purchase of books.

#### Carnegie library gifts.

*Lawrence, Kan.* June 20. \$25,000. Accepted July 7. The offer of a site, from Mrs. Charles P. Grosvenor, was also accepted.

*Lorain, O.* July 21. \$30,000.

*Marion, O.* July 12. \$25,000.

*Montclair, N. J.* July 20. \$10,000 additional, making a total of \$40,000.

*Shelbyville, Ind.* June 25. \$5,000 additional, making a total of \$20,000.

The following foreign gifts are reported:

*Cork, Irel.* Aug. 2. £50,000 for a free library building.

*Eastbourne, Sussex, Eng.* July 13. £10,000. A site has been given by the Duke of Devonshire.

*Isle of Man.* Mr. Hall Caine, who has recently been in correspondence with Mr. Carnegie regarding the establishment of libraries throughout the Isle of Man, has issued a statement to the Manx people, announcing that he has received from Mr. Carnegie "an important and most generous proposal." He adds, "As Mr. Carnegie's magnificent offer is, very properly, conditional on the active co-operation of our people and on the sympathy and support of our legislature, I shall ask for time to formulate a scheme such as may benefit not only my own town, Ramsey, for which my appeal was made, but Douglas, Peel, Castletown, and the whole of the island."

*Lambeth, London, Eng.* July 10. £12,500, for completion of the Lambeth library system.

*Leicester, Eng.* June 30. £12,000.

*London, Eng.* June 19. £15,000 for branch libraries in the borough of Poplar.

*Merthyr Tydvil, South Wales.* June 21. £6,000.

*Partick, Scotland.* June 20. £10,000.

## Librarians.

BASSETT, Homer Franklin, for nearly thirty years librarian of the Bronson Library, Waterbury, Ct., died at his home in Waterbury on June 29. Mr. Bassett was born in Florida, Mass., Sept. 2, 1826. At an early age his parents removed to the Middle West, and he studied at Berea (O.) University and at Oberlin College. From 1837 to 1850 he resided at Rockport, O., and from 1850 to 1858 spent his winters teaching in Ohio and Connecticut, returning for the summer months to his farm at Rockport. In the spring of 1859 he opened a private school in Waterbury which was maintained for eight years. In 1872 he was appointed librarian of the Bronson Library, a post which he held until his resignation, because of age and ill-health, on March 1, 1901, when he was succeeded by Miss Helen Sperry. During his long term of service he won a high reputation as an entomologist, and published several works that are among the standard manuals on the subject. He served a year as town treasurer, and was for many years a member of the board of education. Mr. Bassett was married three times. He is survived by two daughters.

CLARKE, Miss Elizabeth Porter, reference librarian of the Evanston (Ill.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Seymour Library, Auburn, N. Y., succeeding Miss Martha Bullard, resigned. Miss Clarke is a graduate of the Armour Institute Library School, class of '96. She has served on the staff of the Central Library of Syracuse, has organized several libraries, and since October, 1897, has had charge of the reference department and school work of the Evanston library.

ELROD, Miss Jennie, librarian of the Columbus (Ind.) City Library, has been appointed assistant state librarian, and entered upon her new duties at the State Library, Indianapolis, early in June. Miss Elrod is president of the Indiana State Library Association.

GRIFFIN, Miss Etta Josselyn, who is in charge of the reading room for the blind of the Library of Congress, has been granted leave of absence to attend the International Congress for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Blind, which meets in Brussels August 6-10. Miss Griffin sailed on June 21 and will return September 1, visiting while abroad the principal schools, libraries, and institutions for the blind. Her trip was made possible through the gift of a substantial sum from a few persons interested in Miss Griffin's work and desiring to aid in its development.

GOULDING, Philip S., New York State Library School, 1898-99, has been appointed assistant in the Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress.

GREEN, Samuel Swett. Mr. Green's interesting "Reminiscences of John Fiske," delivered before the American Antiquarian Society, Oct. 30, 1901, have been issued as a "separate" from the Proceedings of the Society.

HUMPHREY, Miss Gertrude P., Drexel Institute Library School, class of 1901, has been appointed librarian of the Lansing (Mich.) Public Library.

KEYES, Miss Virginia M., of the Drexel Institute Library School, class of 1900, has been appointed librarian of the Lancaster (Mass.) Public Library.

NASH, Herbert C., librarian of Leland Stanford University Library, died on June 7, in Pomona, Cal., where he had gone in the hope of regaining health. He had been absent from the library since last Christmas, and had visited many of the California health resorts, with the intention of going ultimately to Arizona. Mr. Nash was born in Nice, France, Aug. 25, 1857, of American parents. He was educated in France, and was from 1877 to 1881 American vice-consul at Nice. In 1880 he met Senator Stanford and became tutor of Leland Stanford, Jr., and later on became the private secretary first of Senator Stanford and then of Mrs. Stanford. He was appointed librarian of the university in 1896. He was secretary of the university board of trustees from 1886 until his death.

OWEN, Miss Anna, has been appointed librarian of the new Carnegie Library of Columbus, Ind., succeeding Miss Jennie Elrod, resigned.

SMITH, Miss Cornelia, has been elected librarian of the Warren (O.) Public Library, succeeding Miss Elizabeth Smith, resigned.

THOMPSON, Miss Helen M., of the New York State Library School, class of 1901, has been appointed cataloger in the library of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

VAN BUREN, Miss Maude, of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1902, has been appointed librarian of the Owatonna (Minn.) Public Library.

## Cataloging and Classification.

The BOSTON BOOK Co.'s *Bulletin of Bibliography* for July contains short article by J. I. Wyer on "Practical bibliography," setting forth the requirements of good bibliographical work; the conclusion of Miss Medlicott's annotated reading-list on Alfred the Great; and a further instalment of George Watson Cole's "Bermuda in periodical literature."

BRONSON (*Mich.*) F. P. L. Catalogue, 1901 [1902]. 72 p. O.

An author and title list in one alphabet, crude and elementary. "Les misérables" appears only under L, in title entry; such words as Report, History, etc., are used as title entries, and there are such entries as "Acme biography, various," and "Hill, C. T. Millinery, Theoretical and Practical," which leaves one doubtful whether it deals with bonnets or the millenium. The call number seems to be simply an accession number. The catalog was compiled by J. Frances Ruggles. It is prefaced by a "Prolegomenary," which states that "the present fine and comprehensive aggregation of tomes embraces carefully selected works in history, biography, science [etc.]. If any familiar title is missing it is likely owing to the work having fallen by the wayside after becoming disabled by constant usage."

*The Co-operative Bulletin of Providence Libraries* for June is entirely devoted (21 p.) to an alphabetic co-operative list of the periodicals currently received in 15 libraries of Providence and vicinity. These include the State and Y. M. C. A. libraries, and libraries of various associations, departments of Brown University, etc. There is indication of the library or libraries where each periodical listed may be consulted.

*The FITCHBURG (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin* for July prints a reference list on French artists, dealing with Bouguereau, Breton, Greuze, Baudry, Ingres, Meissonier, Poussin, and others.

*The NEW YORK P. L. Bulletin* for July contains lists of Jewish periodicals, works relating to the American Colonization Society, and literary annuals and gift books contained in the library. In the June number was printed a list of the Russian and other Slavonic periodicals received.

*The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin* for June contains five special reading lists, covering Coronation, Westminster, Stories of animals, Bret Harte, Good books for boys and girls.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE L. Library bulletin no. 40. Accessions to the department library, January-March, 1902. Washington, 1902. 67 p. O.

UNIVERSITY OF STATE OF N. Y. State L. Bulletin 74, Bibliography 34: A selection from the best books of 1901; with notes.

The annual annotated list of 250 books published in the United States during the preceding year, recommended for purchase by the libraries of the state. To aid in the choice for smaller libraries, collections of 20, 30, 50,

and 100 v. are indicated, to be bought if the purchase of the whole list is impracticable.

VICTORIA P. L., MUSEUMS, AND NATIONAL GALLERY. Catalogue of the Public Lending Library. Melbourne, 1902. 8 + 603 p. O.

A dictionary catalog, with D. C. notation. It includes much analytic work and full contents, entries for series and composite books. Under main country divisions, such as English poetry, English literature, etc., are given brief lists (without titles or call numbers) of the individual authors represented in the collection. Similar references to individual biographies are made under historical and like divisions. The catalog is neatly printed, and gives the impression of painstaking and intelligent work.

#### FULL NAMES.

*The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress:*

- Allen, Freeman Harlow, 1862- (Manual of arithmetic).
- Augsburg, De Resco Leo, 1859- (Augsburg's drawing books 1-3).
- Baker, George Henry, 1859- (Economic locomotive management. . .).
- Ballough, Charles Augustus, 1856- (Sibylline leaves).
- Bechtel, John Hendricks, 1841- (Proverbs. . .).
- Berkeley, William Nathaniel, 1868- (Laboratory work with mosquitoes).
- Biddison, Valeda Hull, 1861- (A brief course in psychology).
- Blackwood, Alexander Leslie, 1861- (Diseases of the lungs).
- Blanchard, Edgar Franklin, 1862- (The readjusted church. . .).
- Crayon, Joseph Percy, 1841- (Rockaway records of Morris county, N. J., families).
- Dawson, John James, 1855- (The voice of the boy).
- Donnelly, Francis Patrick, 1869- (Imitation and analysis; English exercises based on Irving's Sketch-book).
- Doyle, Sherman Hoadley, 1865- (Presbyterian home missions).
- Emerton, James Henry, 1847- (Common spiders of the United States).
- Fuller, Phoebe Waight, 1856- (Shadows cast before).
- Greene, James Gereau, 1863- (Analyzed New York decisions).
- Harris, William Henry, 1845- (The law governing the issuing, transfer and collection of municipal bonds).
- Hibschman, Harry Jacob, 1879- (The Shetek pioneers and the Indians).
- Hills, Aaron Merritt, 1848- (Life of President Charles G. Finney).

- Homans, James Edward, 1865- (Self propelled vehicles. . .).
- Jenkins, Charles Francis, 1865- (Guide to historic Germantown).
- Judson, Charles Francis, and Gittings, John Claxton (The artificial feeding of infants).
- Keller, Sarah (Kulp) ["Mrs. J. A. Keller"] (Pennsylvania German cook book).
- Ketler, Isaac Conrad, 1853- (The tragedy of Paotingfu. . .).
- La Seer, Elmer Jean, 1868- (The hand and its lines).
- Leahy, Walter Thomas, 1858- (Clarence Belmont. . .).
- Lowe, Albert Joseph, 1877- (The gas consumers instructor).
- McGowan, Francis Xavier, 1854- (Two series of Lenten sermons).
- McKay, Henry Jay 1874- (The poetical works of Henry J. McKay).
- McKinney, Alexander Harris, 1858- (The child for Christ).
- McLaughlin, Robert John, 1867- (Language notes for higher grammar grades).
- Perky, Henry D., 1844- (Wisdom vs. foolishness).
- Pickenpaugh, Mrs. Laura Dering, 1831- (New-old southern cookery).
- Rapp, John Michael, 1862- (Geographical outline manual of North America).

### Bibliography.

ASIATIC RUSSIA. Wright, George Frederick. Asiatic Russia. New York, McClure, Phillips & Co., 1902. 2 v. 22 + 290; 12 + 291; £37. il. 8°.

Volume 2 contains a 5-page bibliography.

BOERS. A list of the books and pamphlets on the Boer republics and the Boer war published in Germany; compiled by S. Pevschmann. (*In Börsenblatt*, July 17, 18, 1902.)

Pt. 1 contains 61 books published before the war; pt. 2, 198 books, published since the war began.

CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS. Lawrence J. Burpee, 351 Stewart street, Ottawa, Canada, announces that he has in preparation for the Royal Society of Canada a bibliography of Canadian publications issued during 1901. He will be glad to receive information, giving place of publication, publisher, and other full technical data, of books, pamphlets, magazine articles, or papers in society transactions by Canadians, published in 1901.

CHEMISTRY. The *Chemical News*, July 11, 1902 (86:13-15), prints the 20th annual report of the Committee on Indexing Chemi-

cal Literature, from advance proofs of the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1902. It notes the works published and gives notes of foreign bibliographies and works in progress.

CHURCH MUSIC. Dickinson, Edward. Music in the history of the western church, with an introduction on religious music among primitive and ancient peoples. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1902. 9 + 426 p. 8°.

The bibliography includes 85 titles.

COLE, George Watson. Compiling a bibliography: practical hints, with illustrative examples, concerning the collection, recording and arrangement of bibliographical materials. New York, The Library Journal, 1902. 2 + 20 + 4 p. O.

A reprint, with addition, of Mr. Cole's address before the Pratt Institute Library School, given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for November and December, 1901. An especially interesting feature is the series of careful transcripts of actual records made in elaborate bibliographical work.

CRIME. Hall, Arthur Cleveland. Crime in its relation to social progress. New York, Macmillan Co., 1902. 8°. (Columbia Univ. studies in hist., economics and public law, v. 15.) net, \$3. \$3.50.

Contains a 9-page bibliography.

DIBDIN, CHARLES. Dibdin, E. Rimbault. A bibliographical account of the works of Charles Dibdin, *continued*. (*In Notes and Queries*, May 31, 1902. p. 421-423.)

This installment deals with works published in the period 1782-1787.

EDUCATION. Wyer, James Ingersoll, and Lord, Isabel Ely, *comps.* Bibliography of education for 1901. (*In Educational Review*, June, 1902. 24: 61-64.)

The number of titles included is 319, as compared with 481 for 1900. The annotations are unusually well made, and the introduction is also of more than usual interest.

ENGLISH LITERATURE. Moody, William Vaughn, and Lovett, Robert Morss. A history of English literature. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1902. 8 + 433 p. 12°.

The "reading guide," pages 383-411, is intended as a working bibliography, to serve

as a guide to a first-hand acquaintance with the authors treated in the volume.

FITZ GERALD, Edward. Prideaux, W. F. Notes for a bibliography of Edward Fitz Gerald. London, Frank Hollings, 1901. 11 + 88. 12°.

These bibliographical notes were first published in *Notes and Queries* during 1900. They are here arranged under the following chapters: "Separate works," "Posthumous works," and "Contributions to books and periodicals."

GAINE, Hugh. The journals of Hugh Gaine, printer; edited by Paul Leicester Ford. N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co., 1902. 2 v. 12 + 240; 12 + 235. il. 8°.

The first volume is a biography and bibliography; volume 2, journals and letters. The issues of Hugh Gaine's press, 1752-1800, comprise pages 85-174 of the first volume. They form a most interesting part in the history of publishing in New York City during the eighteenth century. Mr. Ford's great bibliographic knowledge is evident on every page, in the annotations.

GRAESEL, Arnim. Handbuch der Bibliothekslehre. "Zweite, völlig umgearbeitete Auflage der Grundzüge der Bibliothekslehre, Neubearbeitung von Dr. Jul. Petzholdts Katechismus der Bibliothekslehre." Leipzig, J. J. Weber, 1902. 10 + 584 p. pl. facsim. 8°.

GREEK LITERATURE. Fowler, Harold N. A history of ancient Greek literature. (20th century text books.) New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1902. 10 + 501 p. 12°.

The bibliography of 18 pages is useful chiefly for the part relating to editions and translations.

HARTE, Bret. A brief sketch and a bibliography of Bret Harte. (*In The Book-lover*, v. 3, no. 3, Midsummer holiday number, New York, July-August, 1902.)

HUPF, Otto. Gutenbergs erste Drucke: ein weiterer Beitrag zur Geschichte der ältesten Druckwerke. Regensburg, G. J. Manz, 1902. 98 p. pl. 4°. 18m.

The INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE has issued, up to the present time, five special manuals in which the Decimal classification is expanded and adapted to special subjects. These cover the physical sciences, bibliography in general, agricultural sciences, photographic sciences, and "Locomotion and

sports." Each manual, besides outlining the classification scheme, gives the general rules of the institute for the formation of a bibliographical "repertory." The *Bulletin* of the institute is now completed through its sixth volume (1901). The last number (fasc. 4-6) contains an outline of the classification of Locomotion and sports, articles on the organization of national institutes of bibliography, contemporary bibliography in Russia, the bibliographical handling of periodicals, and varied notes on bibliographical projects and publications.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, *Division of Bibliography*. List of references on reciprocity, books, articles in periodicals, Congressional documents; comp. under direction of A. P. C. Griffin, chief of Division of Bibliography. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. 38 p. 1. O.

NAPOLÉON I. Kircheisen, F. Bibliography of Napoleon. London, Sampson, Low, Marston & Co., 1902. 8°. 5s 6d.

According to the *Athenæum* the work has been "tested at several difficult points and found accurate and complete so far as examination has gone. The book is recent and includes the work of Mr. Rose, though not that of Mr. Watson. The system of arrangement adopted, coupled with the system of the index, is not very clear or satisfactory. But there is nothing more difficult than to arrange the cross-references in a publication of this kind so as to suit all readers and users of a bibliography."

PRINTS. Whitman, Alfred. The print-collector's hand book. London, George Bell & Sons, 1902. 11 + 160 p. il. 8°. Contains an 8-page bibliography, partly annotated.

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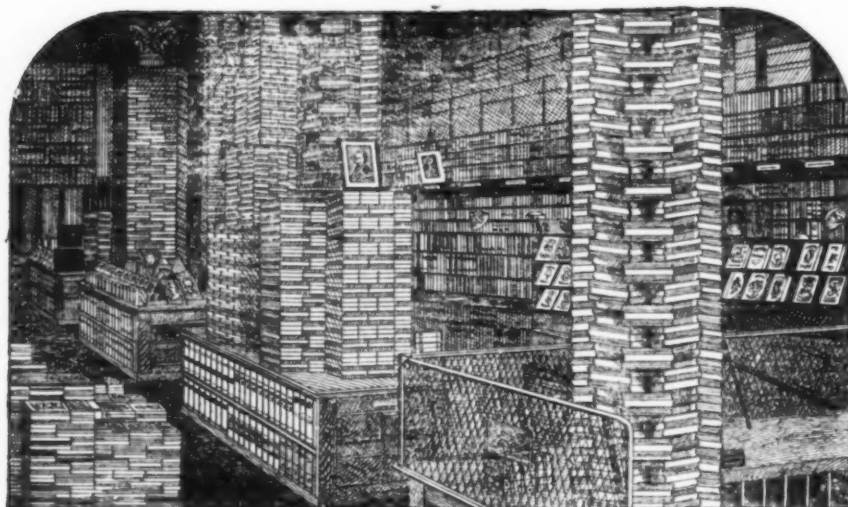
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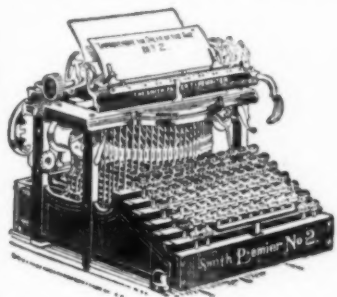
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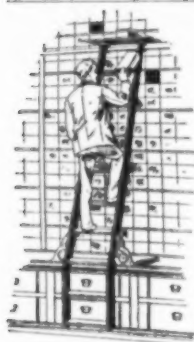
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